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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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THE only conclusion the Secretary of War seems to have reached in regard to the revised Army Regulations is that he will reconvene the board for the purpose of making a further revision before noting his approval.

THE Navy Department has been requested by Chairman Herbert, of the House Naval Committee, to draft the Navy Appropriation bill and submit it to the sub-committee for consideration. This work is now in progress in Secretary Whitney's office. It is understood that the Secretary will estimate for about five million dollars to continue work on the new Navy.

EXAMINATIONS for the admission of candidates to the Naval Academy will begin about May 20. The examinations this year will be confined entirely to Congressional nominations, neither the President nor Secretary of the Navy having any appointments at their disposition this year. There are about a hundred vacancies, and up to the present time 60 applicants have been designated to appear at Annapolis.

AN officer acting as chief of staff to one of the columns during the English Easter manœuvres devised the following: "For each battalion in front line—or for a larger body, according to circumstances—an officer is detailed whose special duty it is to observe the range and the effect of the fire. He is accompanied by a range-finding and signalling party, and is posted in a convenient place clear of smoke. Having taken the range, he signals it to his corps in accordance with a code of signals previously arranged. In each company in the firing-line a bugler is told off to watch these signals and repeat them to the officer in command, who orders the men to adjust their sights accordingly. If the 'observing officer' finds the fire going too high, the fact is signalled by waving the flag over the head; if too low, by waving it close to the ground."

OUR naval officers who accompanied the remains of General Paez to Venezuela are greatly delighted with the manner in which they were received by the warm hearted people of that country. One of them writes us: "The officers of the *Pensacola* were the guests of the nation; a banquet was tendered them by President Lopez, a ball by the Union Club, and every one exerted himself to make their stay as agreeable as possible. This interchange of courtesies between representatives of two American nations is directly in the line of the promotion of intercourse between the Americans of the North and the South, which our Government should make its business to foster in every possible way. We are natural allies, and differences of race and language should not prevent us from being the best of friends. Some interesting particulars of the visit of the *Pensacola* will be found in the letter of our correspondent from Curacoa, which appears elsewhere.

THE Army Appropriation Bill is completed with the exception of one or two items which await explanation by the War Department. It will be reported to the House probably before the week closes. It contains no material changes over the appropriations for the current year. One of the items still in abeyance is that in regard to an appropriation for dynamite guns. There is some difference of opinion between the members of the Committee as to whether it is proper to incorporate an item for such a purpose in the bill. The sentiment of the entire Committee is strongly in favor of making a liberal appropriation for experiments in high explosives, or for the purchase of the Zalinski guns, if the officials are satisfied of the effectiveness of the invention, but some of the members prefer that a separate measure be brought in for such purpose. It is not unlikely that the Committee will finally agree to recommend an amendment to the Benét bill now on the calendar, appropriating a million or so for the purchase of dynamite guns and experiments with high explosives.

THE San Francisco *Report*, speaking of "the buttonhole badge," after enumerating the various badges now worn, says: "It begins to look as though the person who wears no badge will soon be more *distingue* than any one who wears one. This fact will mark the decline of the buttonhole fever. Finding that the general public and even a large portion of the particular public is putting the badges of Oscar II. of Sweden, the Iroquois Club, Isabella of Spain, the White Cross League, the Order of Kalakaua and the Daisy Social Club upon a common level, and does not know one from another when he sees it, the owners of the best badges—those in which the most pride can be legitimately taken—will cease to wear them." It is certainly trying for a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion to have it supposed that his button, instead of indicating patriotic disregard of life, merely shows that he has shown a healthy solicitude for life by taking out a policy of insurance in the Legion of Honor, a life insurance society which has adopted a similar button. This button is held to be an infringement upon the copyright of the Military Order, and worn in violation of a recent act of the Legislature of New York.

THE *Real Estate Record* says: "The Dominion of Canada will spend this year a million and a half of dollars for seacoast defences. This is equivalent to about twenty-two million dollars should the United States make corresponding expenditure for a similar object. Canada in also to expend three million dollars for improving its rivers and harbors, equal to nearly fifty million dollars if similar work was done in the United States. Yet here we are afraid to appropriate less than twenty million dollars for river and harbor improvements, when the Government engineers say it would be wise to spend one hundred and sixty million per annum for several years to come. Such an expenditure would repay us fiftyfold in giving us facilities for transacting the internal and external commerce of the country. But our provincial New York press, while clamoring for money to deepen Buttermilk Channel as well as the water in our lower harbor, keeps up its captious criticism of some of the minor details of the river and harbor bill. Yet the editors know that the appropriations are as ridiculously inadequate for the whole country as they are for New York harbor. We ought to spend at least six million a year hereabouts instead of the eight hundred thousand which is the limit of the present river and harbor bill."

THE New York *Times* says: "Secretary Whitney may not only congratulate himself upon the perfect success with which the new cruiser *Yorktown* and the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* were launched, but also upon the active interest in naval matters to which the event has given rise. Of the 200 Senators and Representatives who went over to the launch as guests of the Secretary probably not 20 had ever seen any sort of a vessel launched, and hardly more than that number had felt anything like personal interest in the proposition looking to the building up of a new navy, which had been before Congress. Judging from the conversation of those who saw Saturday's launch not 20 of the 200 will fail to take personal interest in every naval measure which may hereafter be introduced. Scores of Congressmen who have heretofore been content to vote according to the example set by their few party representatives on the Committee on Naval Affairs without pretending to any knowledge of the subject had their thoughts turned in that direction for the first time yesterday and will follow up the subject. The result ought to be more intelligent treatment of bills affecting the Navy with all the benefits which that implies. The first effect of this new interest in the Navy which Secretary Whitney desires to see afloat as the great achievement of his administration is likely to be seen when the Naval Appropriation bill which has not yet been reported from the committee is taken up. There will be less carping at items for the improvement of the reconstructed Navy than would have been the case had 200 legislators not seen two of the new vessels launched. It will also make it easier for Chairman Herbert to obtain approval of his requests for the additional cruisers that are to be asked for."

WE complete this week the publication of the proposed measure for reorganizing the Navy, which has opened a discussion that may be made useful if properly conducted. From the various criticisms upon the bill received thus far we select for first publication that of Lieutenant Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., which may well serve as a model. It is forcible in argument and at the same time dignified in tone, and can be read with interest and instruction, not only by the immediate parties to this controversy but by all interested in the question which underlies it as to what are the necessities and what the limitations of military authority. This question is further considered in the able article on the case of General Gibbon v. the War Department, which we also publish this week. Lieutenant Wainwright's letter suggests a distinction which military men, in this country especially, should always bear in mind and that is the distinction between military and merely personal authority. The modern idea of Government, which finds its most decided expression in the United States, is the idea of Government by Law, not by the assertion of prerogatives inherent in an individual or in a class. The civilian objection to military administration is due largely to the impression that this administration is hostile to this germ idea of our nationality: "*inter arma silent leges.*" It becomes every military administrator, therefore, to lesson this antagonism by eliminating, so far as he can, from his official action the element of personal self-assertion. As Lieut. Wainwright suggests, it may be the failure to do this which is in a measure responsible for the friction which has arisen between the line and the staff and the Navy, and which naturally arises between the representatives of strictly military authority and civilian or semi-civilian organizations. At the same time, nothing can be allowed to lessen that respect for and obedience to authority as authority, upon which the military service in all of its branches is absolutely dependent for its integrity.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT S. O'CONNOR, 23d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., from a four months' leave.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A., is to contribute a serial story, "A War time Wooing," to *Harper's Weekly*.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. R. CHAPIN, U. S. A., rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week from a short leave.

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., rejoined at Washington Barracks early in the week, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT HAYDEN DELANY, 9th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Mojave, Arizona.

GENERAL N. H. DAVIS, U. S. A., stout and strong as ever, is a recent guest at the New York Hotel, New York City.

LIEUTENANT W. P. EDGERTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Jackson Barracks, La., this week, from a short trip North.

ASSISTANT SURGEON LEONARD WOOD, U. S. A., has left Los Angeles, Cal., for the East, to remain for seven or eight weeks.

CAPTAIN GEO. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., early in the week from a short vacation.

LIEUTENANT H. J. REILLY, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week, on a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT W. E. WILDER, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Bowie, Ariz., has been on a pleasant official visit to Los Angeles, Cal.

MAJOR R. S. VICKERY, Surgeon, U. S. A., was expected East this week from Hot Springs, Ark., preparatory to going abroad.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in the week from a short visit to New York City.

GENERAL J. R. BROOKE, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in Omaha this week, to assume command of the Department of the Platte.

MAJOR GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. Army, retired, passed through New York City early in the week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT W. P. STONE, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Little Rock Barracks, Ark., was married at Little Rock, April 25, to Miss Martha E. Williams.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. POLAND, U. S. A., and Mrs. Poland are on their way East to spend a portion of the summer at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

CAPTAIN EDGAR C. BOWEN, U. S. Army, retired, was married, April 25, at Oshkosh, Wis., to Miss Sallie S. Linde, daughter of the late Dr. C. Linde.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., who came on to New York to attend the Grant Memorial banquet, returned to Washington early in the week.

COLONEL ROGER JONES, Inspector-General, U.S.A., who is on a tour of inspection in the South, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for a short course of treatment.

CAPTAIN F. G. SMITH, 4th U. S. Artillery, is in temporary command of the post of Fort Adams, R. I., until the arrival of Colonel H. W. Closson about the middle of May.

CAPTAIN M. C. WYETH, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and bride have been visiting in New York City this week. They will shortly go to Fort Barrancas, Fla., the doctor's present station.

LIEUTENANT A. M. HUNTER, lately transferred from the 5th Cavalry to the 4th Artillery, was expected to leave Fort Supply this week for Fort Trumbull, Conn., where he will join Bancroft's battery.

MAJOR R. S. VICKERY, Surgeon, U. S. A., in charge of the General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., will spend the summer abroad. During his absence Surgeon R. C. Persons, of the Navy, will have charge of the Hospital.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LEYDEN, 4th U. S. Infantry, was in Harrisburg, Pa., this week on business connected with his duty of overseeing the construction of a new rifle range for the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania.

MAJOR-GENERAL CROOK arrived in Chicago this week and duly assumed command of the Division of the Missouri. Official and personal hospitality will be largely extended to him by prominent Chicagoites during the next few weeks.

CAPTAIN E. L. ZALINSKI, Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st U. S. Artillery, judges at the recent competitive platoon drill of the 2d Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., have been elected honorary members of that battery.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has decided to visit New York on May 30, to participate in the Grand Army memorial exercises in that city and Brooklyn. He will first review the parade in New York and will then go to Brooklyn and review the parade there.

COLONEL RODNEY SMITH, Assistant Paymaster-General, U. S. A., arrived in New York City on Saturday last, established his office as Chief Paymaster, Division of the Atlantic, in the Army Building, and promptly started out this week to make his share of payments on the April muster. He has temporary quarters at the Sturtevant House.

THE cause of the frequent flits to Europe of Adjutant General Porter of New York is a certain French estate that, as a lawyer, he is engaged in settling. He sailed again last week, but will return by the same steamer. In the summer he spends every moment possible on board his yacht. Though the General was for so many years an infantry commander as colonel of the 22d N. Y., his first reputation as a soldier was made in the artillery, where he directed the guidons of Porter's battery.

LIEUTENANT G. B. DAVIS, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Brady, Mich., this week from a short hunting trip.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT passed through New York early in the week, registering as usual at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CAPTAIN A. A. DELOFFRE, Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Army, of Fort Totten, Dak., will shortly go abroad to remain for several months.

ASSISTANT SURGEON OGDEN RAFFERTY, U. S. A., started this week for Fort Clark, Texas, for duty as assistant to Surgeon B. F. Pope.

MAJOR W. R. LIVERMORE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited Governor's Island early in the week and called upon Major-General Schofield.

CAPTAIN C. A. ALLIGOOD, U. S. A., and Miss Alligood, and Mr. Batchelder, his chief clerk, have arrived at Ogden, Utah, the captain's new station.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, U. S. A., and Mrs. Best, after settling their affairs at Fort Adams and Newport, will likely make an extended tour of the United States.

LIEUTENANT C. C. BALLOU, 16th U. S. Infantry, who wrote a somewhat hasty letter concerning citizens of San Antonio, and was in consequence placed under arrest, has been released, having made the *amende honorable*.

MRS. PIATT, widow of Major Benjamin M. Piatt, U. S. A., has been recommended for a pension. It will be recalled that Major Piatt committed suicide a few years ago while in a fit of mental aberration and left a large family.

MILTON PRIOR, the well known war artist of the *Illustrated London News*, lectured on Tuesday evening at Chickering Hall, New York City, on "The Soudan War, the Nile Expedition and the Defeat of Baker Pasha at Trinkitat."

LIEUTENANT E. H. BROOKE, 21st Infantry, says the Omaha *Excelsior*, has gone to Fort DuChesne and will be missed by the people of Fort Sidney and especially by the bachelor club of the town, of which he was one of the original eight.

A RUMOR comes from the City of Mexico that Prince George of Wales, second son of the Prince of Wales, is at present there incognito, having come with a party of English noblemen on a handsome yacht, now anchored in Vera Cruz Harbor.

MISS GRACE S. TREADWELL, daughter of the late Col. Thos J. Treadwell, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., was married April 30 in New York to Pedro Pablo DeArozarena. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. E. A. Abbott, by the Archbishop of New York.

MAJOR F. W. BENTEEN, 9th U. S. Cavalry, who has lately been visiting at Atlanta, Ga., has joined at Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty. The Kansas City *Times* says: "He has made application to be retired on account of physical disability and it is probable he will be ordered to Fort Leavenworth for examination by the retiring board, of which Gen. Merritt is president."

CAPTAIN J. L. CLEM, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., before leaving Ogden, Utah, for Columbus Barracks, Ohio, was tendered a farewell reception by his many friends. Music, dancing and supper followed the reception and Capt. Clem was made fully aware of the esteem felt for him by the good people of Ogden, and their regrets at the stern necessity which caused his departure.

2D LIEUTENANT MARION B. SAFFOLD, 13th Infantry, was agreeably surprised on the evening of April 25 by being presented with a handsome pair of 1st Lieutenant's shoulder knots, shoulder straps and sword knot by the members of Co. B, 13th Inf., who served under him in the field in the campaign against Geronimo, as a mark of esteem and regard. Lieut. Saffold replied to the presentation address in a feeling and appropriate manner.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, referring to the annual meeting of the Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion, to take place this week, says: "Gen. Phil Sheridan is coming from Washington. General W. T. Sherman will leave the Fifth Avenue Hotel corridor to take care of itself for several days, while he comes out to Cincinnati to see the boys that were with him on his 'march to the sea,' and Gen. Crook, the big Indian fighter and gallant western soldier, will be here in time to slide into a dress suit to attend the dinner."

*Harper's Weekly* says: "Miss Frances Courtney Baylor, who belongs to the interesting circle of young Southern writers recently discussed in *Harper's Magazine*, is of an old Virginia family, but was born in Fayetteville, Ark., and passed her youth between San Antonio and New Orleans, where her father, an Army officer, was then stationed. Miss Baylor was educated entirely at home by her mother and aunt, and spent her time among the books which filled the house. After she grew up she visited Europe with her mother, and then returned to Winchester, Va., which has been her home for the past ten years."

PORTRAITS of Col. C. H. Smith, 19th, and H. A. Morrow, 21st U. S. Infantry, appear in the Kansas City *Times* of April 25 in connection with a sketch of their life and services. Of Col. Smith the *Times* says: "He is loved by his men, in whom they have ever found a true soldier and friend. No man ever appealed to him in vain for an act of mercy and kindness." Of Gen. Morrow: "He was twice thanked in general orders for gallantry, received three wounds in battle, two of them when carrying the colors of his command; received two brevets for gallantry, one of them as distinguished as was ever conferred on a soldier. He had never had a reprimand or a censure, and has devoted himself assiduously to the study and practice of his profession. When Col. Morrow entered the regular service the law, civil and military, was that a sentinel over a prisoner had no right to shoot or maim him if he attempts to make his escape. He investigated the subject and arrived at a conclusion precisely opposite to this view as laid down in elementary treatises and law reports. His view has now been fully recognized by military writers and has the sanction of the Federal judiciary."

LIEUTENANT H. D. SMITH contributes to the *American Magazine* for May a graphic description of the "Mutiny on the *Somers*."

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., is to remain in San Francisco, says the *Alta*, an agreeable fact, as he is popular with all classes.

CAPTAIN C. E. S. WOOD, formerly of the 21st U. S. Infantry, now resides at Portland, Ore., and is editor of the Sunday *Welcome*, a lively and interesting paper.

LIEUTENANT H. A. REED, 2d U. S. Artillery, on relinquishing duty at West Point in August next, will go abroad for a few months, returning home in December.

THE twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Society of the 3d Army Corps takes place at the Windsor Hotel, New York, May 5. The reunion will be followed by a banquet.

MRS. LILLIAN PAVY, wife of Dr. Octave Pavy, who lost his life in the Greely Arctic Expedition, has returned from Europe and is quoted as saying that she now represents "an English capitalist" in a literary venture, and is visiting this country in the interest of her work, but will sail for London in June, and hereafter make that city her business headquarters.

MISS ADA BELLE RICHARDS, daughter of the late Capt. S. C. Richards, of Chicago, a cousin of the late President Arthur, was married, April 26, to Dr. Wright, of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. The groom is a quarter blooded Chocktaw Indian, son of the late Governor Wright, of Indian Territory. He is a well educated physician, thirty years old, and quite handsome.

THE family of Secretary of War Endicott, says a Washington despatch, deny the report telegraphed from London last night that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was soon to marry Miss Endicott. When Mr. Chamberlain left Washington it was said very generally that he was engaged to a young lady he had met in Washington society, and Miss Endicott was only one of several whose names were mentioned in that connection.

CAPTAIN J. L. BULLIS, 24th U. S. Infantry, recently assigned as Acting Indian Agent at San Carlos Agency, is the subject of an eulogistic article by the Kansas City *Times*, which says: "Capt. Bullis has a record as an Indian fighter second to none in the Army. His field of operations has been mainly confined to Texas, where the mention of his name alone brings joy to the old settlers. The detail of Capt. Bullis for this important service was no doubt made upon the recommendation of Gen. Miles. If good service deserves a reward Capt. Bullis should be made the next assistant inspector-general."

LIEUTENANT H. G. SQUIER, 7th U. S. Cavalry, living at the Montrose House, North Broadway, Yonkers, is said to drive the handsomest four-in-hand seen on the banks of the Hudson. There is nothing lacking to make it the most complete in every respect. The horses are beauties, the leaders are black and the wheelers rich bays. The harness is very handsome and has rich gilt mountings. The coach is painted vermilion and black, and is fitted with all the finest appurtenances in the way of patent brakes, lamps, champagne coolers, etc. Collins, Lieut. Squier's head coachman, takes a great pride in the coach and the team.—*Mail and Express*.

IN the case of Ordnance Sergeant John Rigney, who applied to Congress to be promoted to the grade of 2d lieutenant and retired, the Senate Committee on Military has made an adverse report for the reasons set forth in the following endorsement from the Adjutant General: "There is now a retired list for enlisted men on which Sergeant Rigney would be placed should he apply. The War Department has uniformly opposed special acts to commission enlisted men for the purpose of retiring them. There have been many applications of this sort on behalf of old men of long service in the field and in wars and battles; but the principle involved has, as stated, been opposed by the Department."

THE Washington *Star*, in an article on "The District Government," says: "Major C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, is a man of medium height, with a clear, sharp, yet frank blue eye. Easily approachable and pleasing in his manner, he has made many friends. Capt. T. W. Symons, C. E., is a fine specimen of physical manhood, fully six feet in height, and of athletic figure. If Capt. Symons has a hobby it is horseback riding. He is an accomplished horseman, and has been one of the most enthusiastic promoters of the riding school. Capt. S. S. Leach, C. E., will, owing to the strenuous efforts of citizens of Memphis, go back to his old position there and Lieut. Lusk come in his stead. In his personal qualities Capt. Leach resembles his predecessor, Capt. Griffin, who was much liked. He possesses strong personal magnetism and the happy faculty of making friends easily. Mr. Jos. Rock, chief clerk, is a man of fine physique, nearly 6 feet in height, and the possessor of a deep bass voice. While brusque and business-like in his manner, he often goes out of the way of official routine to do some act of kindness or charity. He served all through the war."

GENERAL WOLSELEY has been making an after-dinner speech about the inefficiency of the British army and navy, of which the Philadelphia *Inquirer* very justly says: "We are not prepared to dispute Lord Wolseley's facts and figures, even had we disposition so to do, and are quite prepared to accept his representations that the British army is inefficient and the British navy next to worthless as correct, and to shed no tears therefor. But when this soldier declares that the reason why the British army and navy are not so strong as they ought to be, is to be found in the system of government by party, 'that curse of modern England, which is sapping and undermining the foundation of our country, and which is depriving our statesmen of that manly honesty which was once their characteristic,' we are prepared to say that he utters balderdash. We have no predilections for what is called government by party; but that kind of pessimism which seeks to represent all the good times as the past times, and all the good statesmen as dead and buried long ago, is utterly unworthy of a man occupying high public position who claims to discuss affairs with authority."

CAPTAIN J. W. JACKSON, U. S. A., retired, is residing at 1407 N. 16th Street, Philadelphia.

SECOND LIEUTENANT C. A. CHURCHILL, 5th Inf., lately at St. Augustine, Fla., is visiting at Louisville, Kentucky.

CAPTAIN J. A HAUGHEY, 21st Inf., on leave from Fort Du Chesne, Utah, is stopping at 221 W. 14th Street, N. Y. City.

FIRST LIEUTENANT G. ANDREWS, 25th Inf., has changed his address from 1016 15th St., to 1437 L St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANT H. CUSHMAN, 20th Infantry, on leave, has changed his address from Brooklyn to 49 W. 28th Street, N. Y. City.

GEN. TERRY had all his furniture and household effects shipped last week from Chicago to New Haven, where his permanent home will be hereafter.

LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, has relinquished recruiting duty at Albany, N. Y., and will shortly join his company at Fort Randall, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT L. R. HARE, 7th U. S. Cavalry, late A. D. C. to Gen. Terry, relinquished duty at Chicago on Tuesday and will shortly join his troop at Fort Riley, Kansas.

LIEUTENANT F. J. PATTEN, 21st U. S. Infantry, lately in New York City, goes West in charge of recruits and then will join his company at Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

CHAPLAIN THOMAS W. BARRY, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, was expected to deliver the annual address May 1, before Belt Commandery, Knights Templar, of Platte City, Mo.

THE memory of the late Gen. Harry Brown, U. S. Army, is recalled by the death of his youngest daughter, Bessie, which occurred May 2 at her residence at Clifton, Staten Island.

LIEUTENANT C. W. MASON, 4th U. S. Infantry, and family, arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Boise Bks., Idaho, April 29, and the lieutenant has entered upon duty at the Military Prison.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lt. A. R. Egbert, 2d Inf.; Lt. Col. F. O. Wyse, retired; 2d Lt. J. B. Bellinger, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. C. Manning, 23d Inf.

COMMANDER JOKES, of the Dutch man-of-war now in San Francisco, and Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., have been interchanging compliments. We were not aware that the General took so kindly to jokes.

CAPTAIN J. S. MCCASKEY, 20th U. S. Infantry, lately on leave at Lancaster, Pa., has arrived at Columbus Barracks, O., to conduct recruits to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, where on his arrival he will join his company.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the approaching marriage of Lieut. John E. McMahon, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Adams, to Miss Caroline Bache, daughter of Surg. Dallas Bache, of Fort Riley, formerly post surgeon of Fort Adams.

AMONG the spectators at the Light Infantry and Blues Inspection in Portland, Me., May 1, were Captain Cusick, U. S. A.; A. McFeeters, of the Victoria Rifles of Montreal, and Capt. Walker, of the Southport Artillery, England.

COL. HAMPTON S. THOMAS will, at the request of the Board of Managers, relate at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, May 9, 1888, at 8 P. M., "Personal Experience of Four Years in the Cavalry during the late War."

THE Army friends of Mr. Joseph B. Morton, lately in charge of rifle practice correspondence under Col. Blunt, will be pleased to learn of his advancement to the Chief Clerkship at Army Headquarters. He takes the place of Dr. James B. Hallwood, who resigns to engage in the practice of medicine in New York City. Mr. John Wahling, Col. Blunt's clerk while at St. Paul, will succeed Mr. Morton in charge of rifle practice papers.

OF Prof. Mercur's revision of Mahan's Permanent Fortifications the *Engineer* says: "This work is clear and concise in its style, and is brought out in an excellent shape for reference. Like other works on military engineering, it has no index, which we consider a distinct fault, but the contents are well enumerated and the arrangement of the work is such that there would seldom be much difficulty in finding information on any point. Altogether, this work may be strongly recommended to students of fortification."

MAJOR S. S. SUMNER, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of General Gibbon's staff, was the victim of a runaway a few days ago, but fortunately, through his indomitable pluck, escaped unhurt. A Portland, Ore., paper, in an account of the affair, says: "For a wonder neither horses, buggy nor driver, sustained the slightest injury. To hundreds of people who witnessed Major Sumner's decisive action in extricating himself from such a perilous position and curbing an infuriated team of spirited horses, his achievement reflected courage of the highest degree, and their admiration of his deed was almost unbounded."

REFERRING to the Loyal Legion meeting this week in Cincinnati a despatch says: "Gen. Sherman is here and had many callers, among them Col. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., commandant of the post at Little Rock, Ark. Col. Guenther is a handsome man, of medium stature, with twinkling blue eyes, the jolliest of laughs, white hair and graceful white moustache, and the complexion of a boy of fifteen. Col. Guenther will be remembered by old Cincinnatians as the handsome young officer who was stationed at Newport Barracks just before the war. He was ordered to the front, and had many skirmishes with Kirby Smith in Kentucky, one of them being the day after the battle of Perryville. Col. Guenther laughingly refers to this red-hot fight as 'the battle of Dogwater,' Dogwater being the name of a Kentucky hamlet a half day's ride from Perryville. He was a lieutenant of one of the most reckless batteries in the war, Terrell's Battery. He made such a gallant record as a fighter that he was commissioned a captain on the field."

GEN. BENÉT, chief of ordnance, has been acting as Secretary of War during the week, Secretary Endicott being in Boston.

CAPT. TOWLE, 19th Infantry, and Lieut Hare, 7th Cavalry, late on the staff of Gen. Terry, left Chicago this week to report for duty with their companies.

GEN. CROOK and his staff leave Omaha Saturday, May 5th inst., and reach Chicago on Sunday, 6th, to assume their new duties at Headquarters Division of the Missouri.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALFRED H. TERRY, U. S. Army, retired, has arrived in New York City from the South, and is now in the hands of New York physicians. He is slightly improved in health, but is still a very sick man.

CAPTAIN S. T. HAMILTON, 2d Cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, and Miss E. B. Story were married in Trinity Church, Portland, Or., April 18. Lieuts. Todd, 1st Artillery; Lochridge, 2d Cavalry; McClernand, of Gen. Gibbon's staff, and Schofield were of the wedding party.

DR. AND MRS. BUSHNELL, U. S. A., passed through Omaha on Friday of this week, en route from Fort Preble to their new station at Rock Springs, Wyoming. The journey was a painful and distressing one, Mrs. Bushnell being so seriously ill that she had to be carried whenever moving was necessary.

PROF. ELLIOT COUES, late of the Medical Department, U. S. Army, is the head of the Theosophical order in the United States, and attended a convention of Theosophists in Chicago last week. A reception was given him on Friday evening last by Col. and Mrs. Bundy at their residence, where he explained his views on thought transference. He insisted that men could telegraph without any wire, and asserted his belief in an astral fluid which made communication possible between parties wholly separated by distance. He stated he did not believe in a material world, that it is a delusion of the senses. He repeated his assertion that while he was in Chicago in 1884 his "astral body" had appeared to and been clearly seen by a friend in Washington.

AN interesting incident occurred at Fort Adams when Col. Best said goodbye. The colonel is very fond of music (his son, Lt. Best, is an accomplished musician and a composer of some note) and the regimental band has afforded him a great deal of pleasure during his period of command. On the afternoon of the day he left the post, the last piece of his farewell serenade had been played, he told the band leader to bring the men up close to the stoop that he wanted to say a few words to them. He thanked them for the music they had just played, referred very charmingly to his long service with the regiment, feelingly recalled the first time he ever heard the regimental band play—40 years before—and branched off into agreeable recollections of which they were a part, and ended by announcing that both he and Mrs. B. would be very glad to shake hands with each man. The colonel had a pleasant word for each individual as he bade him adieu.

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A DAUGHTER was born at Yokohama, Japan, March 22, to the wife of Lieut. J. H. Bull, U. S. Navy.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR A. S. OBERLY, U. S. N., lately at Avon, Conn., will go abroad for the summer.

CAPTAIN M. C. GOODRELL, U. S. Marine Corps, and family are recent guests at the Irvine Hotel, Lexington.

LIEUTENANT L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. Marine Corps, lately in from California, is at his home in Norfolk, Virginia.

A DESPATCH of May 1 says Admiral Sir Alfred Ryder, British Navy, has been drowned in the Thames by an accident. He suffered from insomnia.

ENSIGN J. B. CAHOON, U. S. N., on sick leave at Portland, Me., returned to that city this week from a visit to Portland, Me., to appear before a retiring board.

SCRAP from Uncle Sam's Family Record: "Born April 28, 1888, at 3.08 P. M., at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, *Vesuvius* and *Yorktown*. Long may they float!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

LIEUTENANT ADOLPH MARIX, U. S. N., ordered for special duty at the International Exhibition at Melbourne, Australia, will leave on May 22. The U. S. commission to the exhibition have already started.

MRS. HOWARD E. AMES, the wife of P. A. Surgeon Ames, of the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, and Mrs. R. P. Schwerin, wife of Ensign Reunie P. Schwerin, of the U. S. S. *Thetis*, are visiting their sister, Mrs. W. H. Romanie, of 935 H Street, Washington, D. C.

THE Examining Board at Philadelphia is not meeting with much success in its efforts to secure desirable recruits for the Medical Corps of the Navy. Twelve young physicians have been examined since the beginning of the year and only two have been found eligible.

MRS. WHITNEY accompanied the launching excursion as far as Philadelphia and proceeded after the ceremony to New York, where she was to remain until Tuesday. Mrs. Whitney will remain in Washington until late in June, when she will go to New York to take the children from school, with a view of getting settled at Lenox by the Fourth of July.

AMONG those present at the recent launch at Baltimore of the steel ferryboat *Erastus Wiman* were Mrs. W. T. Maisser, P. A. Engineer W. A. Mintzer, U. S. Navy, wife and daughters; Chief Engineer George R. Johnson, U. S. Navy; Naval Constr. W. H. Varney; P. A. Engr. E. R. Freeman, U. S. N., and P. A. Engr. C. C. Kleckner, U. S. N.

THE committee representing the line officers' association has compiled a long statement in support of the line officers' pay bill now before the two Naval Committees and in reply to P. A. Engr. Mattice's papers submitted to the House Naval Committee in connection with the ensigns' bill. All the papers are being printed for the use of the Naval Committee. The proof sheets are now in the hands of Representative Thomas, the especial champion of the line officers' pay bill.

CHAPLAIN D. H. TRIBOU, U. S. N., accompanied by his wife and daughter, will sail for England in the steamer *Egypt* May 30. They will spend the summer in Great Britain.

REPRESENTATIVES Townshend of Illinois, Bacon of New York, and Steele of Indiana, have been appointed by the Speaker of the House members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy.

P. A. ENGR. JOHN C. KAFER reported early in the week for examination by the Retiring Board at the Navy Department, and it is understood that he has been permanently incapacitated for active service, and will be retired. Mr. Kafer will spend the remainder of the spring in Washington, going to New Hampshire as the summer heats approach.

IT is understood that Navy Constructor Pook has asked to be relieved from duty in connection with the construction of the *Maine*, to be built at the New York Navy-yard. The reason assigned for this action is that he objects to serve under Captain Robley D. Evans, who has recently been assigned to the yard as assistant to Rear Admiral Gherardi.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER WILMER O. CHRISMAN, U. S. Navy, (lately retired), and Mrs. Chrisman, who have been spending several weeks in Atlanta, will return in a few days to their home in New York City. Mrs. Chrisman is a southern lady, and the daughter of the late Capt. T. Rush McConnell, U. S. Army, who was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and participated in all the battles of the Mexican War.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY, says the *Critic*, wants his light to so shine before the world that it may know he has gone seriously to work to build an American Navy worthy of the name. He is not to be blamed for it. It is a most pardonable vanity; and, as the cost of the celebration comes out of the Secretary's generous pockets, and doesn't have to be passed on by Comptroller Durham, nobody has any right to complain.

CAPT. WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, U. S. N., received his commission Tuesday of this week, bearing the date of March 31, and is receiving congratulations from all quarters on this auspicious event. Commo. Schley's oft expressed desire for sea service will, it is believed, be disregarded by the Secretary, and he will be appointed to succeed himself in September next, when his present term as chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting expires.

THE House Naval Committee heard Gen. Eppa Hunton in support of the Senate bill for the relief of Commander Quackenbush at its meeting on Tuesday. Only about one-half the members being present, a final vote was not taken, but a motion was adopted to allow the absent members to record their votes. The result will be announced at the next meeting. The vote will be very close, but Comdr. Quackenbush is quite hopeful of receiving a favorable report, if by only one majority.

BY the retirement of P. A. Engr. John C. Kafer, U. S. N., which will happen as soon as the President approves the recommendations of the Naval Retiring Board, the active list of the Engineer Corps of the Navy will lose one of its brightest and most useful members. Mr. Kafer is the inventor of the improved system of forced draught which has lately given such satisfactory results on the *Alliance*, and which the Bureau of Steam Engineering has adopted in all of its recent designs for the fire-rooms of new vessels.

THE marriage of Miss Kate Louise Davis, daughter of Rear Admiral John L. Davis, U. S. N., to Mr. James Anderson Wright, Jr., took place on Wednesday evening, May 2, at 8 o'clock, at the Church of the Epiphany, G st., Washington, D. C. A reception at the Ebbitt House followed, where Rear Admiral Davis has lived for several years. Admiral and Mrs. Davis received the company. Later Mr. and Mrs. Wright left for their wedding journey, which begins with a 3 weeks' tour in Canada and continues with a European trip, for which they sail about the middle of July.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department during the week: Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington, Lieut. Abram E. Culver, Lieut. F. H. Tyler, Lieut.-Comdr. Socrates Hubbard, Captain H. L. Howison, Chief Engr. W. H. Shock, Ensign J. B. Cahoon, Lieut.-Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock, Lieutenant G. W. Tyler, Ensign Jos. L. Jayne, Lieut. Francis Winslow, P. A. Surgeon S. W. Battle, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. P. Randall, Captain Jos. N. Miller, P. A. Engr. W. B. Bayley, Surgeon Thos. N. Penrose, Comdr. C. J. Train, Lieut. T. E. D. W. Veeder, Chaplain Geo. A. Crawford, Captain H. B. Seely and Lieut. Chas. A. Adams.

OF the contributions of Sir E. J. Reed and Admiral Simpson, U. S. N., to the work published by the Harpers and called Modern Ships of War, the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "These articles were excellent, and thoroughly deserved republication, but the chief value of the book to English naval officers will be found in the editorial notes by Lieut. Jerrold Kelley, U. S. N. This gentleman, who expresses his indebtedness to the officers of the United States Naval Intelligence Bureau, has certainly got together and treated in a comprehensive and intelligent manner a vast amount of interesting matter, much of it of even later date than that to be found in Brassey's 'Annual.' The book is charmingly illustrated; there are scores of most beautiful pictures of ships, not to be matched in any English publication we know of."

## *REVENUE MARINE.*

The revenue bark *Chase* (schoolship) has been out on the railway at New Bedford and had her copper cleaned and bottom looked at, preparatory to her annual cruise in the spring. It is expected she will be ready about the middle of May or 1st of June.

Capt. L. N. Stodder has returned from his trip South very much improved, and has again assumed command of the *Dexter*.

It is rumored that 2d Lieut. W. H. Cushing, who went out executive officer of the revenue bark *Chase*, will remain and go out as navigating officer, thus giving him a tour of duty of five years on one station—a good precedent.

1st Lieut. John Dennett, of the revenue steamer *Gallatin*, has been ordered to the *Corwin*, Astoria, Oregon.

1st Lieut. G. H. Gooding has been ordered to the steamer *Perry*, Erie, Pa.

1st Lieut. Oscar C. Hamlet will be detached from the *Corwin* on the reporting of his relief, 1st Lieut. John Dennett.

## THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Naval Committee has submitted a favorable report, with amendments, on the bill (S. 653) defining the positions and salaries of assistant astronomers. The amendments adopted give the Secretary of the Navy power to remove as well as appoint the assistant astronomers proposed by the bill, and requires that the board authorized to examine candidates for appointment as astronomers shall consist of one professor of mathematics in the Navy, one assistant astronomer, and one other competent examiner, either naval or civilian.

Senate bill 1747, authorizing the sale of a tract of land to improve the water works on the Fort Leavenworth military reservation was passed by the Senate April 30.

Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, and McPherson were the only members that responded to the call for a meeting of the Senate Naval Committee on Wednesday, and consequently no business has been transacted by that committee this week.

Senate bill 1100, for the retirement of the Army officers now on the "awaiting retirement list" and those who may be found disabled between now and Jan. 1 next, was favorably reported from the Senate Military Committee May 3; also the House bill to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasonton. An amendment was adopted to the latter measure providing for his retirement with the rank of major instead of colonel. Adverse action was taken on the bills to restore Edward L. Keyes, late 1st lieutenant 5th Cavalry, and for the relief of the widow of Lieut. John F. Steward, late of the U. S. Army.

House bill 8809, for the promotion of officers after twenty years' service in one grade, has finally received favorable action at the hands of the Senate Military Committee. It was reported to the Senate from that committee May 3, with the following amendments giving retired officers the benefit of the proposed law and adding the Senate bill affecting a rearrangement of grades in the Subsistence Department, which passed the Senate about two months ago:

Sec. 2. That whenever any officer of the line of the Army, active or retired, below the rank of brigadier-general, has heretofore served or shall hereafter have served continuously in one grade for a period of twenty years, shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the next higher grade.

Sec. 3. That the Subsistence Department of the Army shall consist of one Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-general; three assistant commissaries-general (of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonel; six assistant commissaries-general of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel; eight commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of major, and eight commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captain of cavalry: *Provided*, That the vacancies created by this act shall be filled by promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Subsistence Department.

Accompanying the Committee's report on the amended bill is a letter from Gen. Macfeely, giving, in reply to a request from the Committee, the effect of the bill as it passed the House upon the Subsistence Dept. Gen. Macfeely says:

Its effect upon the Subsistence Department would be simply to promote one major and four captains who have served from 22 to 26 years in one grade. The bill does not reorganize the Subsistence Department—does not give the one colonel and three lieutenant-colonels asked for—applies no more to it than to other departments, and therefore does not and would not remove the inequality of organization between it and other staff departments.

While I consider each of these bills as proper and calculated to accomplish the exact purposes set forth in each they are not, in my opinion, for the same purposes, do not conflict with each other, and the passage of either one does not remove the necessity of the other.

Concerning the amendment to sec. 2 to include retired officers the report says:

It is not clear from the phraseology of that section that it embraces the officers who served for a period of twenty years in one grade and who are now on the retired list. They should manifestly have the benefit of the provisions of the act. If by construction of sec. 2 of the House bill these deserving men should be excluded from these benefits it would result that within a few days perhaps, and certainly at some time after the passage of the act in question, a captain who has served 20 years would be retired upon the pay and allowances of a retired major, while another captain retired one week, or any time before the passage of the act, for an equal meritorious service of 20 years or more, would receive but the pay and allowances of a retired Captain.

The following is the text of the bill providing for the establishment of an arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., which passed the Senate this week and which will go to the President in a few days for approval: "*Be it enacted, etc.*, That for the purpose of establishing an arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., for the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores, the sum of $200,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the construction and control of said arsenal shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War."

## PROMOTION FOR GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:*

UNDER existing law there are allowed 125 General Service clerks, divided into three grades with respective yearly compensations of $1,000, $1,100 and $1,200. Of this number ninety, or nearly seventy-five per cent., belong to the lowest grade. At the headquarters at which I am serving there are allowed three clerks of the two higher grades. There has been no promotion to these three clerkships in about six years, and the probability is that the present occupants will retain their positions for at least that length of time. So that there is practically very little chance of any promotion for the lowest grade.

If General Service clerks were allowed to take the civil service examinations for departmental positions in Washington, it would give them some opportunity of bettering their condition, but, being enlisted men, under one of the civil service rules they are debarred from examination.

A majority of these clerks have long experience in the Government service which fits them more especially for service in the War Department, but most of them have such a clerical training as would make them desirable to any department, far superior to the majority of appointees from civil life. I am sure the officers under whom these clerks are serving would in very few instances interpose any objection to such of their clerks being examined as desired it, as they have in the past shown themselves in favor of every measure intended to advance the the interests of their clerks. If they are satisfied, it does not seem that the interests of the Government would suffer by allowing these clerks to take the examinations.

Should the attention of the proper authority be brought to this matter it is very likely that the rules would be so changed as to remove this disqualification from these clerks.

These clerks are enlisted men employed in a civil capacity, the only benefit they derive from being enlisted is that of retirement after 30 years' service, (not, however, on their pay as clerks) and it seems but just that they should be allowed an opportunity for promotion.

CLERK.

## RELATIVE VALUES OF FIELD ART'Y GUNS.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:*

THE following table gives a very accurate estimate of the relative values of the different field guns now in service. In the calculation a value of 100 is given to the gun possessing superiority for any given element, the others the per cent. determined by their relative excellence. $\frac{d^2}{w}$ is from its nature an inverse proportion, also I. V. and muzzle energy, as, taken by themselves, they punish us, and depend for their values upon other favorable elements. Not only is our 3".2 gun a bad "last," but the showing would be still worse if only the chiefest of these elements were considered. Even the old English muzzle-loading gun is superior to our vaunted new one.

When the want of a practicable travelling brake, a serviceable vent-piece capable of withstanding even the number of rounds to be expected in an ordinary battle, a serviceable breech mechanism, and the excessive recoil of our gun have been duly considered, it would at once be thrown out of any reasonable comparison whatever.

Many a man has been justly hung for a less crime against the State than that of furnishing its Army with such an inefficient weapon as is this 3".2 gun.

| Elements. | Max. values... | Germany..... | France ..... | Italian..... | Russian..... | Austrian..... | English M. L. | U. S..... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calibres. | 800 | 198 | 200 | 194 | 800 | 194 | 170 | 160 |
| | | 3.46 | 3.54 | 3.43 | 3.43 | 3.43 | 3. | 3.2 |
| Mobility. | (1) 600 | 480 | 475 | 480 | 600 | 472 | 470 | 475 |
| Rounds in Limber. | 600 | 450 | 360 | 470 | 420 | 470 | 600 | 470 |
| Projectile. | 500 | 495 | 500 | 410 | 425 | 435 | 365 | 360 |
| Bullets. | 700 | 700 | 680 | 568 | 560 | 560 | 365 | 357 |
| V. 4,500 yds. | 700 | 679 | 687 | 602 | 595 | 602 | 700 | 680 |
| Pattern. (3) | 600 | 446 | 600 | 800 | 800 | 609 | 372 | 394 |
| Pattern. (2) | 700 | 700 | 670 | 800 | 609 | 609 | 618 | 612 |
| I. V. | 100 | 99 | 97 | 98 | 100 | 97 | 91 | 82 |
| Gun and Carriage. | 100 | 97 | 80 | 85 | 100 | 82 | 78 | 100 |
| Muzzle Energy. | 200 | 170 | 162 | 196 | 200 | 190 | 162 | 162 |
| Totals. | 6,000 | 5,734 | 5,491 | 5,149 | 5,009 | 4,971 | 4,669 | 4,493 |

(1) European guns with each other; U. S. with our own standard.
(2), (3) Perpendicular, and parallel to the line of fire.

With reference to this gun Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Artillery, said in his lecture on Extra Tactical Considerations: "The weight of the charge of powder is three and one-half pounds, and of the projectile thirteen pounds. The highest velocity observed with the instrument for measuring velocities at 100 feet from the muzzle was 1,686 feet per second in a mean of six rounds. The mean maximum range, at twenty degrees elevation, of a number of shots, was 6,479 yards. The greatest range obtained was 3.73 miles. The mean deviation, which is the test of accuracy, at one mile was 3.77 feet in nine shots at a target forty by twenty feet; at 620 feet it was 0.51 feet in seven shots. In order to determine the rapidity of fire, twenty-one trials were made, to ascertain the number of rounds that could be fired per minute. The maximum was two, which is the average of modern field guns in Europe. For endurance the gun was fired 1,800 times, and, after a minute examination, was found to be still serviceable. The vent was the only part of the piece found injured. This injury occurred after the 954th round. During the experiments 100 rounds were fired in ninety minutes, when the temperature of the gun was taken near the muzzle and found to be 370 degrees Fahr.

"The carriage on which this gun is to be mounted is made of mild steel and fitted with spring brakes for checking the great recoil of the piece. It weighs 1,300 pounds, and is pronounced by the Chief of Ordnance a graceful and satisfactory carriage in every respect.

"Comparing this gun with corresponding field guns of the armies of Russia, France, Germany, Austria, and England, we have the Russian, 3.43 inches; French, 3.54; German, 3.46; Austrian, 3.43; English, 3; American, 3.20 inches.

"For the weight of projectile, we have in the Russian, 15.1; French, 18; German, 17.9; Austrian, 15.6; English, 13.2, and American, 13 lbs. For the weight of guns we have the Russian, 1,006; French, 1,166; German, 990; Austrian, 1,071; English, 960; and American, 803 pounds. All these powers have different calibres and weights of guns and projectiles for their horse and their field artillery, while we have one uniform calibre for both services, sufficiently light for the mobility required for horse artillery, and heavy enough for field artillery work—a most wise conclusion for our Ordnance Department to arrive at. There is no more serious defect in a system of artillery than the multiplication of calibres. It involves the increase of the difficulties of supply and transportation of ammunition, harness, parts of guns and carriages and their equipments; and in adopting this one gun for our horse and field artillery the Ordnance Department has shown that its experienced officers have not forgotten the lesson which the embarrassments attending the supply of our armies with artillery materiel in the rebellion taught them. It is about time for the Army to begin to protest against the blind adoption of German military ideas before they have been put to the test of war. The military Teutomaniac holds about the same relation to the military interests of the country that the feeble-minded Anglomaniac does to our social interests—he is a sort of indicator of those things we should religiously avoid."

## COURT OF CLAIMS.

*In the Matter of the Pay of 1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold As a Mounted Officer.*

RICHARDSON, Ch. J., delivered the opinion of the court.

The matter involved in this case was transmitted to the court by the Secretary of War, under like circumstances as was the matter of the travel pay of Major Billings recently decided (23 C. Cls. R. ——). Some of the questions involved are the same as in that case, and our views in relation to them, having been fully expressed, we shall not now repeat. The only question to be decided is whether or not an officer belonging to a battery designated by the President to be mounted and equipped as an "additional light battery," under section 1101 of the Revised Statutes, is entitled to pay as a mounted officer from the time of such designation and organization and his actual service therein, and before the battery is fully equipped. General Order No. 18 of March 12, 1880, requires that—

"Other [additional] light batteries of artillery which may be designated by the President, under section 1101, Revised Statutes, and equipped as such, will have the organization of a light battery, except the additional 2d lieutenant, and the officers thereof actually serving with the light batteries will be mounted." By the act of Feb. 12, 1877, chapter 19 (Supplement to Rev. Stats., 268), section 1270, is amended by adding this proviso: "Officers of the Army and of volunteers, assigned to duty which requires them to be mounted, shall, during the time they are so employed on such duty, receive the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade, respectively."

In our opinion, when an officer belongs to a battery which is designated by the President as a "light battery," in which the officers are required to be mounted, and actually serves with such battery, or is assigned to duty which requires him to be mounted, he is entitled to mounted pay during the time he is so employed on such duty, from the day of such designation or assignment, whether or not the battery be fully equipped, or he be actually mounted till a later date. A mounted officer within the meaning of the pay statute (Rev. Stat., sec. 1261) is one who by statute, regulations, or Army organization is *required* to be mounted at his own expense, whether he or his company be fully equipped or not. The salary pay of officers of the Army is given for services *required*, as is, ordinarily, that of all other salaried officers of the Government: to be forfeited only in cases where so prescribed by law (Rev. Stat., secs. 1265, 1266; Williamson's Case, 23 Wall., 411, 416.)

There are so many circumstances connected with the exigencies of the Service or the conveniences of the War Department which may cause delay in the full equipment of a company or battery, and so many accidents for which the officers are not responsible, by which they may temporarily be deprived of their horses when required to have them, that the pay of officers is not made dependent upon the mere fact of their being all the time actually mounted, nor upon their company being fully equipped.

On the other hand, officers may sometimes be mounted under such circumstances that they are not, in military organization, regarded as mounted officers, and are not entitled to pay as such. This court held in Forbes's Case (17 C. Cls. R., 132) reaffirmed in Carter's Case (22 C. Cls. R., 74), that officers of infantry, mounted by permission of the War Department, with captured horses, with no expense to themselves for horses or equipments, were not entitled to pay as mounted officers.

1st Lieut. Harrold was serving with his battery when he was *required* to be mounted, and he was entitled to mounted pay from the date of such requirement. He received from the paymaster no more than he was entitled to, and is not in arrears on account of the $84.77 stated in the findings.

The clerk will certify a copy of these findings of fact, conclusions of law, and opinion to the Secretary of War for his guidance and action.

## THE CASE OF PARSHALL.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:*

I NOTICE you take an interest in Court martial matters and have often read with satisfaction your views thereon. Permit me to refer to G. C.-M. O. 9, of March 17, 1888, from the A. G. O., which publishes the case of a recruit who was convicted of a violation of the 17th Article of War and is of itself a grievous violation of that article and calls for immediate correction. Parshall was charged under the 17th Article of War with selling certain articles of clothing issued for his use. For this offence, *the only one alleged* against the man, the sole punishment which can be inflicted is defined in the article in question, namely: "Such *stoppages* not exceeding one half of his current pay or a Court martial may deem sufficient for repairing the loss or damage," and "*confinement* or such other *corporal* punishment as the Court may direct."

The sentence awarded Parshall by the Court was, as published in the order, "a stoppage of one dollar," "confinement at hard labor for six months," *and* a "forfeiture of ten dollars per month for the same period."

This last forfeiture of $10 per month is in no sense a corporal punishment. It is, therefore, wholly illegal and unwarranted. Yet the whole sentence is approved and its enforcement ordered.

As every Court-martial decision emanating from the Adjutant-General's Office, is certain to be used as a precedent by subsequent Courts, more care should surely be taken than is shown in the present instance. Parshall is entitled to that monthly ten dollar bill and his chances of getting it are good if you do me the favor to insert in your esteemed paper this effort in the direction of

JUSTICE.

## THE PROPOSED NAVAL BILL.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:*

IN your issue of April 28 you request the views of officers upon a proposed bill to be introduced in Congress "with the view of removing as far as possible the causes of the so-called line and staff differences in the Navy." In the following I present my views for publication. They have been written without consultation with any of my friends, either of the line or staff, in order that they may appear with as little bias as is possible when written by one holding the position of a line officer.

Without attempting to give a history of the line and staff differences, it seems well to show how they appear to have arisen, so that the means of removing them may be fairly considered. The first serious grievances of the staff were the outgrowth of the war. During the war and for some time after, the line having been greatly expanded, the executives of our vessels were very young men. In some cases, at the beginning of the war, the commanders of our vessels were old men, and men who, having spent their previous life in subordinate positions, were averse to trouble and responsibility. And many commanders were placed in such positions of trial, responsibility, and fatigue, as to be obliged to leave many details to their executives. In this manner much power and responsibility was placed upon the shoulders of young executives, and in some cases it was wielded without consideration for the proper feelings of other officers and without due appreciation of justice. The staff corps had real grievances. These, for some time after the war, were aggravated, as far as many of the staff were concerned, by the youth of their messmates of the line. The senior members of the staff were staid and sobered by age; the senior members of the line were young, and their ardor, due to rapid promotion and the excitement of the war, was still but little abated. The wardroom was noisy and even sometimes boisterous, beyond the possibility of comfort for the elder staff officers. The executive officers still holding to the traditions of the war, exercised many of the prerogatives of the commander.

Many, if not all of these grievances, have been righted by time and by law. There is no longer that great difference of age between line and staff in the wardroom, and I believe it would be hard to find a boisterous mess even in the steerage. The relative rank held by the staff carefully defines their rights as to precedence, etc. Commanding officers are now jealous of the prerogatives and executive officers are now limited in their power by regulation and authority. I believe that the great majority of the staff are satisfied with their position under the laws, regulations and customs of the Navy. There may be some who are galled by the vexing question of boats, viz.: the means of going ashore and returning, some by the executive presiding at the mess table and some by the custom requiring them to salute the quarter deck.

But I believe the greater number recognize these as necessary to naval life and easily remedied when made oppressive by appeal to the commanding officer. Whence then comes this constant stir and strife between the staff and line? I ascribe much of this agitation to the Eng. Corps, not because as a body of men they are by nature more aggressive than those forming the other corps of the Navy, but because of their rapid growth and the rapid advance of steam in importance. Growing from a mere auxiliary aid, it has become the controlling if not sole motive power. And intricate machinery performs many other important functions on a vessel of war. As grew the importance of steam, so grew the importance of the engineers; from engine drivers they became designers and even naval architects. In education and effectiveness they are the peers of any body of men in any navy of the world.

But rising so rapidly and having committed to them so many important naval duties, some have aspired to more. As engineers moved the ships they desired to command them and jump from relative rank with the line to positive rank and command. And as engineers designed the engines they desired to design the vessels. It was apparent to the more ambitious members of the corps that to increase its numbers would greatly increase its influence, and the number of engineers carried on board ship were increased, displacing the machinists. Men educated to be designing engineers were caused by some ambitious members of the corps not only to superintend the engine and fireroom but to stand cold iron watches and make tidal observations in the bilges.

I believe our present line and staff troubles are due to the ambition of some of the Engineer Corps, aided, perhaps, by a few discontented members of other staff corps, who have been galled by the necessary exercise of military authority over them, which has been used sometimes indiscreetly. With the Marine Corps the line of the Navy has no differences. As a military body they have understood their position and have maintained it with dignity. The medical officers have appeared lately to be generally satisfied with their position and proud of their learned profession. The Pay Corps, at least for the present, must be satisfied with their late great access of importance and responsibility, to gain which they were assisted by some of the line. The constructors have had enough to do to hold their own against the aggressions of the Engineer Corps, and the chaplains are followers of the Prince of Peace. The engineers have been the aggressors against the line, and it is these aggressions which mainly cause the so-called line and staff differences. Not that the line is without fault. But some errors may be ascribed to the heat engendered by resisting aggressions, and others might be remedied if fairly presented.

I do not believe the proposed bill is calculated to remove the differences, and I do believe it will work grave injury to the discipline and efficiency of the naval service. In all contests of this kind the line is at a great disadvantage from two causes, viz., want of influence and from the difficulty of explaining its position, owing to the peculiar character of military affairs. All the other corps have the sympathy of corresponding professions throughout the country. The line has only the Merchant Marine, and it is only lately that through the Branch Hydrographic Offices a bond of union has been established. In an aristocratic government submission to authority becomes natural. In a free country with democratic principles, all authority is vexing, and there is little or no deference paid to mere position. But in a military body deference must be paid to the position, no matter what the man may be. To be effective a military body must be governed by rigid rules. This is more especially true on a vessel of war where many men are confined to a small space. Ceremonies and matters of etiquette, unimportant in themselves, are important as constant reminders of these necessary rules. Many men are not fitted to command; this is provided against as far as possible by education and selection. But in a military body no choice can be left; obedience must be exacted and deference must be paid to the officer even if the man be not altogether worthy. Otherwise a military body would be but an armed mob.

In entering the Naval Service, men not only undertake certain duties but also surrender many of their rights and agree to submit to many rules unpleasant to those who inherit the rights and traditions of free and independent citizens. They must submit to trials by naval courts and discipline requires that the practice of these courts be summary, which sometimes may cause injustice. Acts which in private life do not come under the cognizance of the law in naval life become serious offences against naval law. Naval law must to some extent take the place of the friction caused by competition in private life—regulate conduct, punish errors and remove the unworthy. Ceremonies must be observed and orders obeyed. It is difficult for one not acquainted with military life to appreciate the necessity of rigid discipline. They believe that the forms and ceremonies are trifling and would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. That in ordinary times the ship should be a club and affairs settled by discussion. When orders become necessary they would be obeyed by sensible men. The commander, while not ordinarily exerting his authority, could assume the power when the occasion required. This may be true for the genius but for the ordinary man it is impossible. The vessel of war of to-day is an intricate machine which only becomes powerful when all parts answer to the will of one man, the commander.

The staff had grievances, owing to want of defined position and to improper exercise of the office of the Executive. Law and time have found a remedy, but still officers have differences. Some resist authority and some exercise their authority injudiciously. It is these petty affairs which have been used by some to push onward their ambitious designs, and which, when related to the civilian, create the idea that the line wishes to and does oppress the staff. All real wrongs can be redressed; slight, unpleasant offences must be accepted with the duties of a naval life. They bear as heavily upon the line as upon the staff.

The proposed bill is an attack upon the line, in the following particulars: It reduces the number of line officers. It changes the titles of the staff corps. It places the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Naval Observatory under staff officers. It abolishes the office of aid or executive. It abolishes the cabin mess, and directs that the senior officer preside at the mess table. It alters the present method which is followed in composing a court-martial. The reduction of the number of line officers and the placing of others than line officers at the head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Naval Observatory are subjects which have been frequently argued and seem to have no other basis than as direct attacks on the line.

The change of titles of the staff corps have only been looked upon as dangerous to discipline because believed to be but a step to positive rank. Many consider this change as giving positive rank, but positive rank carries with it command and this is provided against in the bill. It would therefore seem as if it could work little harm, especially as it has been tried in the Army without producing any trouble. I think at least it should be ascertained whether or no a majority of the staff corps desire such a change of title. There are many who have been through the war and may desire to retain the titles which have so long belonged to them and may not desire to change them for some imaginary social advantage. There is certainly no official advantage in the change, as the position of staff officers is clearly defined by their relative rank.

The composition of a court as proposed by the bill works a great change in the custom of the Service. From the nature of their duties matters of discipline are more closely studied by line officers and they are more generally familiar with naval law. The commander and the executive have constantly before them the necessity of obedience to the laws and regulations governing the Navy. The present provisions as to the constitution of courts seem to provide for full justice to all corps and unless they can be shown to work injustice they should not be changed. The presiding officer of the court must be a line officer unless sections 11 and 2 are to conflict. The presiding officer of a court must have the power to command over all and cannot be confined to command or authority over his own corps as required by section 2. The presiding officer must maintain order and decorum in the proceedings of the court and while he may not find occasion to exercise his authority he must have the power to command.

To require the commanding officer to mess with the other commissioned officers of the ship would be very inconvenient. In running along the coast and in bad weather, when much of his time must be spent on deck, his meal hours would necessarily be irregular, and his health and comfort require that he should have his meals at times and in quality to suit his convenience. Again, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for him to be a regular member of the mess and yet at times to organize a separate mess when necessary to entertain. But the strongest objection is the injury it would work upon the discipline of the Service. The commanding officer should be removed from all the petty discussions which arise among a body of men living together. His mind should be kept free from bias so that he can decide when a decision becomes necessary.

Again, I believe that it is the constant presence of authority which is so onerous to many and which causes so many attacks upon the office of executive. It would be still more injurious to the Service to have this feeling against the office of the commander, and yet from his greater age and authority he would be more likely to give rise to it. The requirement that the senior officer shall preside at the mess table creates an office without power, as it confers no additional right to command; besides it may so happen that the commanding officer is presided over by another officer, which would be an anomalous position and one injurious to discipline. The presiding officer at a naval mess must have the power to command, otherwise it is an unnecessary office. As in a Court-martial, the necessity may seldom arise, but when it does all should know where to look for the voice of authority, which must rest in the senior line officer, as he alone has power to command outside his own corps.

Section 8, which abolishes the office of aid or executive and substitutes that of adjutant, would work a radical change in the organization of a vessel of war, and a change which would be most injurious to discipline and to the efficiency of the Navy. There is very slight resemblance between the positions of executive in the Navy and adjutant in the Army. There is a much closer resemblance between the executive and the next in command at an Army post. In fact, their duties approach as closely as is possible between two offices in the Services. In the Army the next in command consults with his commander on matters of organization and detail. He commands at parades and drills and directly superintends the instruction of officers and men. At posts where there is no field officer other than the one in command, the senior captain is frequently relieved from duty with his company to assist his commanding officer in carrying out the duties of the post. It is impossible for a commander of a vessel to be about at all times and yet it is very necessary that he should know that the affairs of the vessel are being carried out in accordance with his methods, and this can only be done by one having power and authority. He should have an officer free from other duties upon whom he can call at any time to relieve him when protracted dangers or difficulties physically prevent him from continued presence on deck. In battle he must be freed from attention to the details and must direct the vessel as an entire machine, indicating his wishes, which can only be carried out by one having authority and command.

This officer must be the next in rank to the commander. He has the necessary experience, he is the one with whom the commander would naturally advise and who would relieve the commander from time to time of the necessity of being present on deck. He becomes commander in the absence of his senior and it is very necessary that he should be thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the vessel so as to be able to do this properly at any time, and it is of vital importance in time of battle. The abolition of the office of executive would be seriously detrimental to the discipline of a vessel of war and would seriously injure its effectiveness in time of battle. I believe the main cause of feeling against the office of executive is due to his constant presence. The constant presence of one who may exert his authority galls many. Sometimes this is exerted unpleasantly and is most exasperating to a messmate. If exerted improperly there is ample remedy. I do not believe that the little good which may possibly be gained will anywhere near balance the great evil which will certainly be wrought if this section becomes law. In some things all officers are equal on board ship and in some affairs the messroom is conducted as a club, but complete freedom is impossible in military life and on a naval vessel the constant presence of authority is necessary and must be accepted with other evils by those who undertake a naval office. The more liberal the institutions of a country the more necessary it becomes to sharply define the needs of discipline. In a free country men naturally combine against authority and it is only too easy to destroy power by the cry of "aristocrats." There is nowhere a more thoroughly democratic institution than our Navy. Its officers come from all classes of the people. It is made possible to the poorest as well as to the rich. When children, free schools give the necessary education and afterward when being specially educated by the Government they receive a salary amply sufficient to feed and clothe them. This makes the position of an officer open to all classes and conditions of life which otherwise would be possible only to the wealthy. But when accepting such office they must give up certain rights and freedom and live under the rule of strict discipline.

I cannot believe that many of the staff will advocate this bill. I believe there are few, if any, of the Engineer Corps, who now seek command and some might deny that it ever was sought in spite of the so-called "confidential circular." I believe this bill to have been drawn up with mistaken ideas of the necessities of the Service and I believe it to be the outgrowth of differences now ended and of a long conflict which should end, and also of some restlessness against authority. My only fear is, that the increase of pay and other advantages of the bill may serve as a bait to allure some to advocate the bill and appear to represent the majority, renewing the line and staff conflict and threatening to injure the discipline of the Service. I therefore write my views hoping to dissuade some from advocating this bill. The line need no warning, they must and will oppose it.

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, Lieut., U. S. N.

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THE custodian of Memorial Hall in the State House, Springfield, Ill., has received the original copy of the following order in the handwriting of General Buckner of the late Confederate States:

G. O. No. 10, HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
KNOXVILLE, June 29, 1863.

All officers and soldiers captured by the abolition forces under Colonel Saunders in their recent raid are hereby directed to report for duty immediately to their respective commands, as the paroles given are not recognised by the authorities at Richmond.

By command of Major-General BUCKNER,
Brigadier-General JOHN PEGRAM,
Commanding Brigadier.

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BILLY CARSON, a son of the famous Kit Carson, shot and killed at Fort Garland, Col., May 2, Thos. J. Tobins, who in days gone by was a companion scout with Kit. Tobins appears to have been intoxicated and to have first attacked Billy Carson. Both principals have figured prominently in the frontier history of Southern Colorado during the troublesome Indian times.

# THE ARMY.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 30, 1888.

*3d Artillery*—Captain Wallace F. Randolph, 5th Artillery, to be major, April 25, 1888, vice Lodor, promoted to the 5th Artillery.

*4th Artillery*—Lieut. Col. Henry W. Closson, 5th Artillery, to be colonel, April 25, 1888, vice Best, retired from active service.

*5th Artillery*—Major Richard Lodor, 3d Artillery, to be lieutenant colonel, April 25, 1888, vice Closson, promoted to the 4th Artillery.

1st Lieutenant Benjamin K. Roberts to be captain, April 25, 1888, vice Randolph, promoted to the 3d Artillery.

2d Lieutenant Harvey C. Carbaugh, to be 1st lieutenant, April 25, 1888, vice Roberts, promoted.

*2d Infantry*—2d Lieutenant John S. Mallory, to be 1st lieutenant, April 10, 1888, vice Muhlenberg, deceased.

*3d Infantry*—Lieutenant Colonel Edwin C. Mason, 4th Infantry, to be colonel, April 24, 1888, vice Brooke, appointed brigadier general.

*4th Infantry*—Major Frederick Mears, 25th Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, April 24, 1888, vice Mason, promoted to the 3d Infantry.

*21st Infantry*—1st Lieutenant Joseph W. Duncan, regimental adjutant, to be captain, April 24, 1888, vice Miles, promoted to the 25th Infantry.

*25th Infantry*—Captain Evan Miles, 21st Infantry, to be major, April 24, 1888, vice Mears, promoted to the 4th Infantry.

*10th Cavalry*—James S. Jouett, late 1st lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, to be 1st lieutenant in the 10th Cavalry, with rank from February 17, 1883.

G. O. 24, H. Q. A., April 28, 1888.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. 2309 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2309. Tents, clothing, hospital furniture, and any other stores that have been used in the treatment of contagious diseases, shall be disinfected or destroyed by fire, under the supervision of a medical officer when practicable.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 25, H. Q. A., April 30, 1888.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the annexed blank form [omitted], to be known as Form 44½, Quartermaster's Department, is adopted for issue to the Army by the Quartermaster General. It will be used solely for the purpose of making special requisition for clothing and equipage under Par. 2070 of the Regulations.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. 2070 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 62, of 1883, from this office is further amended to read as follows:

2070. After the clothing and equipage is received at a post, the post quartermaster will make issue on special requisitions (Form 44½) in the usual manner, in such quantities and at such times as the company or detachment commanders may require.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 10, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, April 13, 1888.

Directs that Artillery target practice will be conducted this year as follows:

FOOT BATTERIES TO PRACTICE WITH 8" RIFLES AND 10" MORTARS, SIEGE OR SEA-COAST.

Fort Preble, Oct. 15 to Nov. 15.
Fort Warren and Fort Adams, Oct. 1 to 31.
Fort Trumbull and Fort Schuyler, Dec. 1 to 31.
Fort Columbus, Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.
Fort Hamilton, Oct. 1 to 31.
Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 1 to 30.
Fort McHenry, with mortars in May; with 8" rifles either at Fort Carroll or Fort Monroe, as may be hereafter directed.
Washington Barracks, at Fort Monroe, Va., as may be hereafter directed.
Fort Monroe, as prescribed in the Regulations of Artillery School.

FOOT BATTERIES TO PRACTICE WITH 4½" SIEGE GUNS AND 10" MORTARS.

Fort Barrancas, Nov. 1 to 30.

FOOT BATTERIES TO PRACTICE WITH FIELD GUNS.

St. Francis Barracks, Nov. 1 to 30.
Mount Vernon Barracks, Nov. 1 to 30.
Jackson Barracks, Nov. 1 to 30.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, April 24, 1888.

The following Aides-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding, to take effect from this date, are hereby appointed and announced:

2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Infantry.
2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Infantry.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

### General Officers.

Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, Dept. Comdr., accompanied by 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Bliss and Camp Pena Colorado, on public business (S. O. 45, April 24, D. Texas).

Brig. Gen. Miles, Dept. Comdr., accompanied by 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C., will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., on official business (S. O. 44, April 24, D. Ariz.)

### Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. John G. Ballance, Act'g Judge Advocate, will proceed to Austin, Texas, on public business (S. O. 45, April 24, D. Texas).

### Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Heyl, Inspr. Gen., will proceed to Camp at Eagle Pass, Fort Clark, Camps Del Rio, Laugtry, and Pena Colorado, Forts Davis, Hancock and Bliss, to make the regular annual inspections (S. O. 45, April 24, D. Texas).

### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Fort Gaston, Cal., on public business (S. O. 22, April 20, D. Cal.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Samuel R. Myer, Fort Lyon, will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., for duty (S. O., April 27, H. Q. A.)

Com'y Sergt. Wm. D. Curtis, Fort Shaw, is granted a furlough for four months (S. O. 32, April 20, D. Dakota).

Commissary Sergeant E. W. Elwell, on duty at Fort Brown, Texas, says the Kansas City *Times*, has been admitted to the bar of that State, passed an exhaustive examination, commencing with the early Roman laws and ending with the acts of the last session of the legislature of that State. A bright career is marked out for him. Elwell's old friends will be glad to learn of his advancement in the professional world. He was at one time stationed at Fort Leavenworth, where he did the drum major act for the 23d Infantry, to the entire satisfaction of his regiment.

### Pay Department.

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., Chicago, will pay the troops at Fort Sheridan (S. O. 46, April 28, Dept. Missouri).

The following assignment of paymasters is made for payments due April 30: Major James P. Canby, Paymr., Forts Townsend and Klamath. Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., Fort Walla Walla and Boise Barracks. Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, at Vancouver Barracks, Fort Spokane and Fort Sherman (S. O. 42, April 21, D. Columbia).

The troops will be paid, to include muster of April 30, as follows: Leavenworth Mil. Prison and Ord. Depot, Fort Leavenworth, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Dep'y Paymr. Gen. Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Saint Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Forts Gibson, Sill and Reno, I. T., by Major C. I. Wilson, Paymr. Forts Leavenworth, Riley, and Hays, by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. Forts Supply, I. T.; Elliott, Lyon, Crawford, Lewis, and Post near Denver, by Major C. H. Whipple, Paymr. (S. O. 44, April 23, Dept. Mo.)

Col. Rodney Smith, Asst. Paymr. Gen., is announced as on duty as chief paymaster of the Div. of the Atlantic, with station and office in New York City (G. O. 13, April 28, Div. Atlantic).

Col. Rodney Smith, Asst. Paymr. Gen., will proceed to the following posts and pay the troops to April 30: Frankford Arsenal and Allegheny Arsenal (S. O. 86, April 28, Div. Atlantic).

Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Dept. Commander, is granted Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr. (S. O., May 1, H. Q. A.)

### Medical Department.

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Augustus A. De Loffre, asst. surg. (S. O., April 30, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Guy L. Edie, asst. surg., under orders to report for duty to the C. O., Fort Douglas, will accompany the 8th Cav., from the Dept. of Texas to the Dept. of Dakota, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Fort Douglas (S. O., April 30, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Ogden Rafferty, asst. surg. (recently appointed), will report for duty to the C. O., Fort Clark, to relieve Capt. John V. Lauderdale, asst. surg., who, on being relieved, will report for duty to the C. O., Fort Davis (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood (S. O. 41, April 18, D. Ariz.)

At the request of the Medical Director, Post Surgeons are directed to make applications, through his office, for the re-enlistment of acting hospital stewards and privates of the Hospital Corps, at least sixty days prior to the expiration of their term of service (Cir. 6, April 21, D. Ariz.)

The Command'g Gen., Dept. of Ariz., will grant a furlough for four months to Hospl. Steward Richard C. Van Dorn, Fort Huachuca (S. O., May 1, H. Q. A.)

### Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

2d Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn will be relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., and will then proceed to and take station at Grand Rapids, Mich., reporting to Samuel M. Mansfield for duty under his immediate orders in connection with river and harbor works (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two weeks, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E. (S. O. 23, May 2, C. E.)

A Board of Officers of the C. of Engrs., to consist of Lieut. Cols. Wm. E. Merrill and John W. Barlow, and Major Alexander Mackenzie, with 1st Lieut. Henry E. Waterman, Recorder, will assemble at Chattanooga, Tenn., to recommend a plan for the improvement of the navigation at the mouth of the Cumberland River (S. O. 22, April 26, C. E.)

Leave for fifteen days, commencing about May 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, C. E. (S. O. 22, April 26, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Langfitt, C. E., is assigned to Co. G, 14th Inf., for target practice (S. O. 40, April 16, D. Columbia).

The Chief Ord. Officer will proceed from Fort Abraham Lincoln Ord. Depot, D. T., to Dept. H. Q., on official business (S. O. 33, April 25, D. Dak.)

Capt. Charles S. Smith will proceed from Washington to the U. S. proving ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, on public business (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

### Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Sig. Corps, will proceed from Ashland, Ore., to San Francisco and Olema, Cal., to superintend the construction of the Point Reyes San Francisco telegraph line (S. O., May 1, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. John H. Sherman, Sig. Corps, on duty at New Haven, Conn., will be discharged the service of the U. S. by the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

Lance Sergt. Henry J. Cox, Sig. Corps, will proceed to New Haven, Conn., and assume charge of that station, relieving Sergt. John H. Sherman, who will await further orders (S. O. 51, April 26, Sig. Office).

Sergt. George Hass-Hagen is relieved from duty at Milwaukee, and will proceed to Chicago, and report for duty as assistant to Sergt. Harry C. Frankenfield. Sergt. Wm. Davis is relieved from duty at Titusville, and will proceed to New York City and report for duty as assistant to Sergt. Elias B. Dunn. Sergt. Paul Daniels is relieved from duty at New York City, and will proceed to New London, and assume charge of that station. Sergt. Fitzhugh Newman is relieved from duty at Ashland, Ore., and will proceed to San Carlos, Ariz., and assume charge of that station. Sergt. Joseph J. Gilligan will proceed from Denver to Rawlins, Wyo., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 32, April 30, Sig. office).

### THE LINE.

*The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the* JOURNAL.

#### 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

Capt. Frank K. Upham, Fort Custer, is detailed to make the required inspections and witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at the Tongue River Agency, M. T. (S. O. 33, April 25, D. Dak.)

#### 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer is extended one month on account of sickness (S. O. 19, April 23, Div. P.)

#### 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, F, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur Thayer, Fort Brown (S. O. 45, April 24, D. Tex.)

Pvt. Murray Acklin, Troop C, Fort Clark, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., April 30, H. Q. A.)

#### 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs., D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder will report at Dept. Hdqrs. on business in connection with inspection and purchase of cavalry horses (S. O. 42, April 21, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. W. J. Warner, Troop M (S. O. 42, April 21, D. Ariz.)

#### 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Vet. Surg. Benjamin D. Pierce, Fort Supply, will proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., and Fort Sill, I. T., for inspection, and treatment if necessary, of the horses of the regiment (S. O. 46, April 28, Dept. M.)

#### 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

The temporary service of Major Emil Adam at San Carlos, A. T., having been completed, he will return to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 43, April 23, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. F. H. Beach is detailed as J. A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 45, April 25, Dept. M.)

#### 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., C, D, G, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, F, I, K, and L, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare is relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Div. of Missouri (S. O. 36, May 1, Div. M.)

Leave for six months on account of sickness is granted Capt. Thomas M. McDougall (S. O., May 1, H. Q. A.)

#### 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, and H, Ft. Davis, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; I, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; L, B, and M, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Major S. S. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 40, April 16, D. Columbia.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Joseph Downey, Troop K (S. O. 35, April 30, Div. M.)

#### 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Frederick W. Benteen, having reported at the expiration of his sentence of suspension, will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 30, April 25, D. Platte.)

Chief Musician Gustav Oechsle, Band, Fort Robinson, is transferred to the Band, 7th Inf., as chief musician, Fort Laramie (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

#### 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

Leave for four months, from Aug. 28, 1888, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

#### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C,* E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Pvt. Michael Flanigan, Bat. H, Washington Barracks, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 1, H. Q. A.)

About two years ago Slaughter B. Shipley, Bat. B, Newport Bks., Ky., married an old widow lady named Mrs. Isherwood. Several days afterwards he deserted the Army and skipped out with $350 of his wife's money. He has been discovered at Fort Adams, R. I., where he had enlisted in Bat. B, 4th Artillery.

#### 4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqrs., B,* D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F,* Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

#### 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqrs., E, F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; D, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; G,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

Pvt. William F. Hatfield, Bat. B, Fort Wadsworth, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 1, H. Q. A.)

Charles Rickerd, formerly a soldier of the 5th U. S. Artillery at Governor's Island, was appointed to the New York Police Force about two years ago. Early on Monday morning of this week, while on duty, he was caught committing a burglary. Further on the same day he was indicted by the Grand

Jury, arraigned before Recorder Smyth and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on a plea of guilty, and in the afternoon was a convict in Sing Sing. While in the Army he was a good soldier and was discharged with an excellent character.

***1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.***

Hdqrs., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

***2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.***

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert, R. Q. M., Fort Omaha (S. O. 29, April 24, D. Platte.)

A Fort Omaha correspondent writes: "We have just gone through the annual inspection of the post and review of the troops. But the gallant 2d Foot was ready. Everything and everybody was in its very best aspect and no unfortunate private was so far amiss as to be one button short in his attire, or from whose weapon of warfare the white gloved fingers of the inspecting officer could scrape a scintilla of dust."

The following resolutions by the officers of the 2d Infantry have been forwarded to the widow of Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg: That whereas, we have learned of the death of our brother officer, 1st Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg, we desire to express our sorrow at his loss and our sympathy with his bereaved family; that in the death of Lieut. Muhlenberg we deeply deplore the loss of a manly, brave, and efficient officer; that the officers of his regiment tender his family their heartfelt sympathy and regret in the great loss they have sustained. Committee: Capt. C. A. Dempsey and Lieuts. A. R. Egbert and R. T. Cole.

***3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.***

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. H. S. Cole is relieved from the duty of witnessing issue of annuity goods to the Indians at Tongue River Agency (S. O. 33, April 25, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Shaw, M. T., will forward Chief Musician Apollo D. Zanichelli (an insane soldier), to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 35, April 27, D. Dak.)

***6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.***

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, Fort Douglas (S. O. 30, April 25, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. John Carland, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 45, April 25, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. John Carland is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 45, April 25, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. John Carland is relieved from duty as A. C. S. to enable him to take advantage of leave granted him (Orders 69, April 26, Fort Leavenworth.)

The leave for one month upon Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. John Carland is extended one month upon Surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 36, May 1, Div. M.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Charles Sandstrom, Co. G (S. O. 35, April 30, Div. M.)

Sergt. Henry Bergen, having re-enlisted, is reassigned to Co. A and his rank continued.

***7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.***

Hdqrs., B, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

2d Lieut. J. E. McCoy, A. D. C., is assigned to Co. E, 14th Inf., for target practice (S. O. 40, April 16, D. Columbia.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. William I. Reed (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

Chief Musician James Watters, Band, Fort Laramie, is transferred to the Band, 9th Cav., as chief musician, Fort Robinson (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

***9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.***

Hdqrs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C, Ft. Apache, A. T., A, Ft. Mojave, A. T., D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.

1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Mojave, A. T., relieving 2d Lieut. M. L. Hersey (S. O. 41, April 18, D. Ariz.)

***11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.***

Hdqrs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. George G. Lott (S. O., May 1, H. Q. A.)

***12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.***

Hdqrs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Pvt. Howard Bates, Co. C, Fort Sully, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

***13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.***

Hdqrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.;

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Goe (S. O. 44, April 24, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. W. L. Shelton, Co. C (S. O. 42, April 21, D. Ariz.)

***14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.***

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor is appointed A. C. S. at Fort Leavenworth (Orders 69, April 26, Fort Leavenworth.)

***15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.***

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton is relieved from duty as assistant to the recruiting officer at Albany, N. Y., and will proceed to join his company (S. O. 31, April 28, Rec. Ser.)

***16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.***

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, F, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Leave for three months, to take effect when his services can be spared after his regiment shall have changed station, is granted Capt. William H. Clapp (S. O., May 1, H. Q. A.)

***18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.***

Hdqrs., B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

A despatch of April 27, from Fort Gibson, says: "Sergt. James White, Co. C, 18th Inf., met a horrible death April 26. He went to lariat Col. Coppinger's horse. While holding a stake with the point toward him the animal suddenly kicked at him, striking the stake and driving it clean through his body. The sergeant died instantly."

***19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.***

Hdqrs., San Antonio, Tex. A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

***20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.***

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assininiboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Capt. William S. McCaskey will proceed to Columbus Barracks and report to conduct to Fort Assiniboine recruits ordered to the 20th Inf. On the completion of this duty, Capt. McCaskey will join his company (S. O. 79, April 26, Rec. Ser.)

***21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.***

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

1st Lieut. Francis J. Patten will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report to conduct to the Dept. of Platte recruits ordered to the 7th and 8th Inf. On the completion of this duty, Lieut. Patten will join his company (S. O. 80, April 27, Rec. Ser.)

***24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.***

Hdqrs., D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Major Jacob Kline is assigned to the command of the infantry battalion (Orders 67, April 23, Fort Leavenworth.)

Major Jacob Kline, having reported, is assigned to duty at the Inf. and Cav. School in charge of the Dept. of Military Art, and as Instructor in charge of the Dept. of Infantry (Orders 3 and 4, April 17 and 23, Inf. and Cav. School.)

***25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.***

Hdqrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The C. O. Fort Sisseton, D. T., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. John Dales, Co. E (S. O. 32, April 20, D. Dak.)

*Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during week ending April 28, 1888.*

APPOINTMENTS.

Brigadier-General George Crook, to be Major-General, April 6, 1888, vice Terry, retired from active service.

Colonel John R. Brooke, 3d Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, April 6, 1888, vice Crook, appointed Major-General.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, to be Colonel, April 7, 1888, vice Gillmore, deceased.

Major Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, April 7, 1888, vice Comstock, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Harry Reade, 25th Infantry, to be Captain, April 1, 1888, vice Schooley, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant George W. Webb, 25th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 1, 1888, vice Reade, promoted.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel Clermont L. Best, 4th Artillery, April 25, 1888 (act June 30, 1882).

TRANSFER.

2d Lieutenant Alfred M. Hunter, from the 5th Cavalry to the 4th Artillery, April 3, 1888, with rank from December 31, 1887, vice Phillips, promoted.

CASUALTY.

Major Joseph A. Potter (retired), died April 21, 1888, at Painesville, Ohio.

***Courts-martial.***

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., April 23. Detail: Major Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, C. S.; Capt. Charles B. Western, 14th Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William C. Langfitt, C. E.; 2d Lieuts. Stephen J. Mulhall, William A. Kimball, and Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, 1st Art.; 2d Lieuts. Henry C. Cabell, Jr., and Joseph P. O'Neil, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Martin, 14th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 41, April 18, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., May 9. Detail: Major Henry McElderry, Surg.; Capt. George M. Randall, 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton, William H. Allaire, Daniel B. Devore, and George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, Adjt., 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 87, May 3, Div. A.)

The G. C.-M. convoked at Washington Barracks, D. C., will reassemble, May 7, for the trial of Pvt. Charles Harvey, Co. K, 7th Inf. (S. O. 87, May 3, Div. A.)

*Engineer Battalion.*—In Orders 85, of April 20, Major W. R. King, commandant at Willet's Point, announces the programme of study and instruction for the summer season commencing May 7 and ending Nov. 17, as recommended by the Academic Staff and approved by the Chief of Engineers. The course is a very thorough and interesting one. Under the head of Planting Grand Group, etc., Major King directs that after a proper amount of experience has been had in the certain specified drills, the officers will be arranged in details, for the purpose of planting a grand group of torpedoes, testing and operating the system, and manipulating the electric light—an inert substance will be used instead of the explosive. The senior officer will be in general charge; he will keep a daily journal of operations, noting particularly any difficulties encountered and any suggestions that may occur to him at the time looking to the avoidance of similar difficulties in the future. The group and electric light being ready for service, the fact will be reported at once through the instructor to the Post Commander, who may order an exhibition drill illustrating the operations of the torpedo defence against an attempted passage of the mines by an enemy's vessel under cover of night. The group will then be taken up by the same detail and the parts dismantled and returned to their proper places.

***DEPARTMENT NEWS.***

***Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.***

A despatch of May 2 from Fort Assininiboine, Montana, says the opening of this great Indian reservation has created much excitement among those unacquainted with its boundaries. Obeying orders, Major Carroll, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and Lieut. Hoyle, with troops, notified the squatters that they would have to remove by Wednesday. Many of them have flatly refused, and it is feared that there will be trouble.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ARBOR DAY AT LINCOLN, NEB.

THE principal observance of Arbor Day in Lincoln took the form of a tribute to the nation's dead hero and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant. The great celebration was the laying of the corner stone of the building erected on the University campus in memory of the General. First came a procession, then the ceremony. After a speech of welcome and some singing and music, Chancellor Manatt, who presided over the exercises, announced that he would make a variation from the regular programme. Before the accomplishment of the end which was there being celebrated, long effort was necessary. That effort would not have been successful without the aid of one man, and the chancellor took the liberty of calling upon him to tell what has made the building possible. That man was Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. Army.

Lieut. Dudley, though not aware that he was to be called upon, made an excellent and instructive response. The stone was then laid with impressive ceremony, after which Gen. John M. Thayer made a brilliant and patriotic address. Lieut. Dudley, chairman of the committee of arrangements has warmly thanked all who took part in the exercises of the day. ROGER.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

At West Point this year the graduating hop will occur on Friday evening, June 8. The alumni meeting and dinner will be on Monday afternoon and evening, June 11. The graduating exercises take place Monday morning, June 11.

Candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy were designated this week as follows:

John B. Allen, Condersport, Pa.
John K. Miller, Beaver, Pa.
Oscar W. Ent, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Chas. C. Jameson, Stannard, Vt.
Alt., Charles H. Robb, Green River, Vt.
John Barrow, Little Rock, Ark.
Alva Courtney Washburn, LaFayette, Ind.
Alt., William Percy Pence, Frankfort, Ind.
Alt., William Gerald Fitzgerald, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Frank Johnson, Jackson, Miss.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

AN amateur theatrical performance was given by some officers and ladies of the garrison for the benefit of the organ fund of the post chapel, Thursday evening, at the hop room. Major Babbit, Lieut. Evans and Lieut. Millar, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Millar and Miss Pettis were the performers, and gave a delightful treat to all who were fortunate enough to be present. The only drawback was that the place was not larger. The hop room was crowded, and a handsome sum realized. All praise is due to these ladies and gentlemen for the kindly feelings that prompted them, as well as for their perfect rendition of their parts. THETA.

A correspondent, referring to the target range at San Antonio, where the competitions are hereafter to take place, says: "No lovelier valley can be found in Texas than that whereon the target range is located. The whole country is one mass of flowers. The men practice daily and their marksmanship is marvellous. A trip to the range, which has been put into such fine shape under the intelligent direction of Lieut. Smith, our Inspector of Rifle Practice, will amply repay those who can steal a short time from business for a delightful drive."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

ON the evening of April 17, the Angel Island Social Dance Club, composed of enlisted men, gave their first ball in the officers' hop room. The music was furnished by members of the 1st Infantry Band. The ball was a success in every respect. The following officers and ladies were present: Captains Callinan and Markland, Lieut. Edmunds, Lieut. Berry and Mrs. Berry, Lieut. Mason, Mrs. Mason and Miss Ord, Lieuts. Ferris and Tripp, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. The difficulty of securing the attendance of enough of the fair sex to insure success was obviated through the kind efforts of the regimental commander, Col. Shafter, who obtained the use of the steamer *General McDowell*, to remain at the island later than usual on her midnight trip, and in giving the men permission to use the rowboats. The enlisted men of the club strongly appreciate the privileges given and efforts made by the officers of the post, Col. Shafter and Lieut. Barry in particular, in endeavoring to make the ball a success, and the members of the club feel gratified in knowing as a result that they had the pleasure of giving one of the most successful and well-conducted balls ever given by enlisted men on the island. J.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City *Times*, referring to Colonel King's recent article in "Harper's" on the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, says: "Among the facilities needed—imperatively needed—is a riding hall. At a large post containing 100 odd officers of the three arms, four troops of cavalry and many student officers for instruction such a building would seem to be one of the very first importance. If riding—one of the most practical duties of an officer's profession—is thought unnecessary at our school of application, it does not need any such hall. Otherwise it is an absolute necessity. Let it be hoped that the purse strings of the treasury be loosened sufficiently to provide the small sum needed for so important a feature of the school."

Lieut. Cooke, 15th Infantry, was robbed April 25 of a lot of silverware. He heard a noise during the night, and in calling out "Who's there?" the thief ran down stairs and out the back way, where he was joined by another. Upon investigation he found that the thieves had made away with nearly all his silverware.

## FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Bee*, of April 26, says:

The Fort Omaha Dramatic Association entertained a large audience in the garrison theatre last evening. The play, entitled "A Lesson of Love," was a pronounced success. All those taking part were noticeably at home on the stage, had clear conceptions of their respective characters, and delineated the same in a manner highly approved of, even by the most critical eye. The music by the 2d Infantry orchestra was selected with much taste. The cast was: Captain Freeman, Lieut. John Kinzie; Orlando Middlemarch, Lieut. C. W. Rowell; Bablebrook (nicknamed the "Newspaper,") Lieut. J. S. Mallory; Mrs. Sutherland (a charming widow), Mrs. F. Wheaton; Miss Anastasia Winterberry (a susceptible old maid), Lieut. W. M. Wright; Edith Leslie (her niece), Mrs. J. S. Mallory.

The regimental chaplain, Orville J. Nave, lectured in the garrison hall recently to a very appreciative audience on "Darwinism, or the Theory of Evolution."

1st Lieut. A. R. Egbert having obtained leave for twenty days, Lieut. R. T. Earle will act as quartermaster during his absence.

Gen. Crook, it is expected, will leave for Chicago by the first of next week. He will be accompanied by his aides, Lieuts. Kennon and Greene. The departure of these young gentlemen will leave a vacancy in the office of drillmaster in two of our local military companies, the Omaha Guards, who have been under the instruction of Lieut. Greene, and the Creighton Guards, who have been taught by Lieut. Kennon.

The *Excelsior*, of April 28, says of the performance of "The Lesson of Love:"

Mrs. Frank Wheaton's impersonation of the charming widow was without question the gem of the performance. Lieut. Wright made a gratifying hit, his humor being especially well developed. All the other members of the cast acquitted themselves well, giving a delightfully well-rounded performance, much above the ordinary attempts of amateurs to produce plays of a like character.

Col. and Mrs. Henry have returned to the Paxton after a month's absence. Miss Ray, sister of Capt. Ray, has gone to Milwaukee, called thither by the serious illness of a sister.

Little Miss Louise Morgan Simpson, the nine-year old daughter of Capt. Simpson, U. S. A., depot quartermaster, is extremely fond of writing stories. Her compositions are all beautifully written and carefully punctuated, and show, withal, great originality.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Barriger gave a dinner Tuesday evening to Gen. Crook and the members of his personal staff who are to go to Chicago. There were present Gen. Crook, Gen. and Mrs. Barriger, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennon, and Miss Claire Rustin.

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

A *Leader* correspondent writes:

Fort Russell reminds one of the posts so vividly depicted in war history. It's so different. The post has undergone a wonderful change in the past few months. The work of construction and reconstruction has been vigorously prosecuted throughout the recent winter.

The 17th Infantry Club, usually called the "Canteen," is quite an institution. A billiard hall is attached. The club serves a double purpose, making the men temperate and keeping them at the post. It is a stock company and all soldiers are profit sharers.

Visitors are frequently entertained by the rendition of martial airs by the splendid 17th Infantry Band.

## FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

"MARS" in the Youngstown *News* of April 27 says:

Major Page has been on the sick list.... Mrs. Major Page spent several days in Buffalo last week.... Chas. F. Macklin, of De Veaux College, is visiting his parents.... Lieut. Chas. W. Penrose is visiting Major J. H. Page and family... Leave for seven days has been granted Dr. Paul R. Brown, which he will spend in New York City.... Capt. Wm. Hoffman has purchased a fine boat, and is having it repainted and repaired.... Messrs. Charles R. Pierce, John P. Lathrop, and John R. Martin, of De Veaux College, spent Thursday here taking in the sights and spending the day with Lieut. Macklin and family.

## FORT MONROE, VA.

A *World* correspondent writes April 27:

The spring season here has begun to wane, but certainly it is doing so at the wrong time, for never is Fortress Monroe more attractive than in May. Last Saturday evening the ladies of the hotel gave a delightful german. Lieut. Dunn led, and the result was a remarkably pretty and enjoyable cotillion.

Gen. and Mrs. Tidball gave a boat party on Friday, which was as enjoyable as are all Mrs. Tidball's entertainments. The party embarked on the *Gen. Wool* and had a delightful sail and a delicious luncheon.

The *Leando*, with Gen. E. Burd Grubb and party aboard, sailed on Tuesday after a brief stay. A number of people have gone away, but it seems only to throw into bolder relief the people who are still here and those who come.

## COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Leavenworth, who being a member of the stable guard and having received permission to go to his dinner, did remain absent until arrested five hours after, the sentence was confinement and forfeiture of pay for one month. The reviewing authority, Gen. Wesley Merritt, says: "The sentence is regarded as inadequate to the offence committed. The prisoner wilfully absented himself from his guard for about five hours. Such a dereliction of so important a duty should be so punished as to show that the offence is considered a grave one and to afford a warning that severe punishment may be expected to follow the commission of the crime." [Gen. Merritt might well have gone further and criticised the pernicious custom of permitting members of guards to go to their quarters for their meals, etc. Their meals should be brought to them when on guard.—ED. JOURNAL.]

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Omaha, but only found guilty of absence without leave, Major-Gen. Crook says: "There is no evidence that goes to show that the accused did not intend to desert the Service. If the fact of being arrested in civilian's dress over 200 miles from his post does not constitute desertion, it will be very difficult to define what does. Such finding, on such evidence, is a travesty on military trials. That the man may not go entirely unpunished, the findings are approved. The sentence, though deemed inadequate to the offence, is confirmed and will be duly executed."

THE Secretary of War declines to favor the effort now being made in Washington to secure recognition for the only Georgia regiment which fought on the Union side during the late war. This command was organized upon authority of Maj.-Gen. Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, but the order of Gen. Thomas was afterwards disapproved by the War Office at Washington on the ground that no troops would be enlisted in the United States service with the stipulation that their service be confined to the limits of any State. Notwithstanding this regiment had been uniformed and armed and had been engaged in a number of combats, they were never recognized as a regular military corps and consequently received no pay.

# THE NAVY.

## *NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.*

WHERE AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

***N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.***

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Left Pensacola, April 30, for Mobile, Ala.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Mobile, Ala.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Mobile, Ala.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At Mobile, Ala.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At Mobile, Ala.

***S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. D. L. Braine.***

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Montevideo April 11. Comdr. G. W. Pigman is ordered to command.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. At Montevideo April 11.

***European Station—A. R.-Admi. Jas. A. Greer.***

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. On a cruise to Algiers, with instructions to be at Villefranche April 25.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Houston in command. Capt. T. F. Kane is ordered to command. Sailed from Gibraltar, April 9, for Villefranche.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. On a cruise off the Coast of Spain. Expects to be at Barcelona May 15.

***Pacific Station—Rear Admi. L. A. Kimberly.***

Mails should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Honolulu April 5. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Commander Richard P. Leary ordered to command.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Callao, Peru.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At Callao, Peru.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 12 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. Sailed from Payta, Peru, March 13, and may be expected at San Francisco early in May. Mail should be sent to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. At Apia, Samoa, and will remain there for the present. Mail leaves San Francisco May 31. It is regarded probable that this vessel will be ordered to San Francisco on her return from Samoa.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Left Montevideo, May 3, for Callao.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. Arrived at British Columbia May 1, from San Francisco.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from Montevideo April 11 for Callao, Peru. She will be the flagship of the Pacific Station. Mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Honolulu, April 5, and will remain until further orders. Mail leaves San Francisco May 31.

***Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.***

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave San Francisco May 12 and 28.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. Was at Shanghai April 30.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. As soon as repairs are completed will make a cruise to Chinese and Formosan Ports. Was at Kobe, Japan, at last advices.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Burwell probably in command. At Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Davis invalided home.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Sailed from Honolulu April 10 for Yokohama.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Panama, U. S. C.

Mail should be addressed, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., and leaves New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of the month.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Chemulpo, Korea.

***Apprentice Training Squadron.***

JAMESTOWN, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Charles J. Train. Arrived off Piney Point, Potomac River, April 29, and will return to Newport News by May 15.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at St. Thomas April 24 from St. Kitts.

Address mail matter Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

***On Special Service.***

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy yard, being fitted for sea.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Sailed from Philadelphia for Washington, D. C., May 1.

The *Despatch* reached Washington May 3, for the purpose of taking the members of the two Naval Committees of Congress on the following day to Norfolk, to inspect the Navy-yard there. Owing to the absence of some of the members from the city the trip has been postponed until some time next week.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Sailed from Washington April 19, and arrived at Norfolk the 21st, where she will be repaired.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Picking. Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Reported by telegraph to the JOURNAL to have sailed from Colon for New York April 28.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. Off San Diego, Cal., March 1. Mail should be addressed care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. Will sail for Newport about May 5, and from there sail on her summer cruise.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Navy-yard, Kittery, Me. Will sail for the Pacific station shortly. Ordered to Norfolk for inspection.

***Receiving Ships. Iron-Clads, Etc.***

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 22 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 howitzers, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

***Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.***

*Chicago*—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea.

*Kearsarge*—At Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., being repaired.

*Hartford*—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

*Iroquois*—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., being repaired.

*Constellation*—Being prepared for sea at the Navy-yard, Kittery, Me. Ordered to be ready for officers on or about May 15.

## *VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.*

SECRETARY WHITNEY has decided to reappraise the unfinished frame of the U. S. vessel *New York*, which is lying in a boat house at Brooklyn. A recent act of Congress authorized the sale of the vessel for $1,500, but no purchaser appeared.

THE Congressmen who attended the launch of the war vessels at Philadelphia on Saturday subsequently held a meeting, presided over by Senator Reagan, reported a series of resolutions thanking Secretary Whitney in the most eulogistic phrases for his kindness in inviting them, at his own expense, to be present upon such an important occasion.

IT is estimated that at least a month will be occupied before the reply of Secretary Whitney to the Chandler resolution of inquiry concerning the Roach cruisers will be completed. Up to the present time only the Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting and of Navigation have submitted their portion of the replies. Seven clerks of the Secretary's office are engaged in assisting the clerks of the Bureau of Construction in this work.

IT is not believed at the Navy Department that the *Alliance* will make the projected cruise to the African coast now that the prolonged delay has brought the season so far along that it is not regarded as altogether safe to do so. Although no official information to that effect has been received from that station, it is believed that Comdr. Pigman has already reported for duty in command of the *Alliance*, relieving Comdr. McGregor.

THE Columbia Iron Works, of Baltimore, claim that the delay in the work of completing the *Petrel* is almost entirely due to the rejection of material by the Naval Inspectors, and which it is asserted by the manufacturers is equal to any furnished for other ships, and the best that they can supply. The fourth stern tube for propeller shaft has lately been rejected, although the steel men say that no better material can be made. The effect of these rejections has undoubtedly been to seriously retard the progress of work on the *Petrel*, and it is probable that some sort of an investigation will be directed by Secretary Whitney for the purpose of getting at the facts in the case.

THE difficulties encountered by the Secretary of the Navy in his search for a naval lifeboat would, long ere this, have deterred a less determined man than Mr. Whitney from further investigation. The "Lifeboat Board," of which Capt. Francis M. Ramsay, U. S. N., is president, have, up to the present time, done little in the way of a practical solution of the question, but on theoretical grounds have arrived at about the same conclusion with Rear Admiral Luce, that the Norton boat is not fitted for naval purposes; that it is the best one so far submitted; that the whaleboat now used in the Navy is

the best for the purpose intended, and as the board have had brought to their attention nothing to cause any modification in their former reports it is not regarded as probable that any will be made.

THE trip of the U. S. S. *Dispatch* to Norfolk, Va., with the Naval Committee has been postponed till next week.

BIDS were opened by Secretary Whitney, May 3, for the construction of a sub-marine torpedo boat. The bid of Cramp and Sons was for $175,000, and was accompanied by written and printed specifications, three mounted photographs and four sheets of plans. The same firm submitted another bid of $135,000, accompanied by printed and written specifications, and one sheet of drawings. The only other proposition submitted was by Mr. Geo. C. Baker who stated that his bid is not to be considered as a formal proposal, but that he desires the Department to consider his offer separately from formal bids. Mr. Baker did not specify any price in his bid. All of the bids are dated May 1, 1888. The first bid by the Cramp and Sons Company contemplates the construction of a Nordenfeldt submarine torpedo boat, and the photographs noted are views of one of these boats on the slip, floating and submerged until just "awash." The second bid is for the construction of a hitherto untried arrangement, the property of the "Nautilus Torpedo Boat Company" of New York.

## *NAVY GAZETTE.*

### *Ordered.*

APRIL 27.—Lieutenant Horace P. McIntosh, to duty in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

APRIL 30.—Ensigns W. R. M. Field and Le Roy M. Garrett, to the Coast Survey.

MAY 1.—Surgeon G. P. Bradley, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

MAY 3.—Lieutenant F. J. Drake, as inspector of construction of torpedo-boat to be built by Herreshoff, at Bristol, R. I.

### *Detached.*

APRIL 27.—Captain H. L. Howison has reported his return home, having been detached from command of the Vandalia, April 5, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Aaron Ward, from the Monongahela and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Lieutenant George M. Stoney, from duty in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal., and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

APRIL 30.—Lieutenant W. I. Chambers, from the office of Naval Intelligence, May 10, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, May 15.

MAY 3.—Lieutenant A. G. Paul, as assistant inspector 5th L. H. District, and to duty in connection with the construction of the Maine.

Lieutenant Chas. A. Adams, from the Hydrographic Office and granted leave for four months.

Sailmaker John A. Long, from New York Navy-yard and await orders.

### *Leave.*

Leave of absence is granted to Chaplain Alfred Lee Royce for six months from May 1.

## *MARINE CORPS.*

2d Lieutenant Chas. A. Doyen has been granted one month's leave of absence from May 5.

## *CASUALTIES.*

There were no casualties in the Navy reported to the Surgeon General during the current week.

## FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

UNDER date of April 3 the following changes are reported to the Navy Department in the Asiatic Station: Lieut. Wm. M. Wood, transferred from the *Juniata* to the *Monocacy*. Lieut. Whitmul P. Ray transferred from the *Juniata* to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama. Naval Cadet John N. Griswold, detached from the *Monocacy* and ordered home for examination. Naval Cadets W. A. Edgar, W. H. Foust, G. F. Hawk and E. V. D. Johnson, detached from the *Juniata* and ordered home for examination.

These naval cadets have completed the two years' probationary course at sea after leaving the Naval Academy, and will be examined for final graduation on their return home, together with other members of their class.

Rear Admiral Chandler telegraphs from Shanghai, China, under date of April 30, that Comdr. Davis, of the *Juniata*, has been invalided home.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## OUR NAVY IN VENEZUELA.

U. S. S. PENSACOLA, CURACAO, April 1.

WE are homeward bound, having fulfilled our mission to Venezuela—the delivery of the body of Gen. Paez.

In a few days we will leave this little Dutch island where for four days we have had a peaceful anchorage and a rest after the incessant rolling on our trip down and during our anchorage off La Guayra.

You can scarcely imagine the festivities we have enjoyed in Venezuela nor the unbounded hospitality of the people. We remained there nearly a week, spending most of our time in Caracas, and during the whole of it we were not allowed to spend a dollar. Had the finest rooms at the best hotel, about 10 carriages always at our call, and every day and evening some programme for our entertainment; carried out from a dinner by the President to a grand ball at the swell club where we met all the beauty of the city. Some charming faces, too, making us long for better knowledge of Spanish, so we could at least tell them of their loveliness. Of course, our home girls are far prettier; for South America these ladies are in the lead, and their dressing was gorgeously rich (as no doubt some of their daddies are, too.) We could scarcely get away. A band of music followed us in Laguayra to the very edge of the wharf.

We are all to be decorated (Congress permitting) with the Order of Lomia Bolivar, and all because we brought the body of *their* "Washington" back to them.

So far we have not suffered from the heat, and expect to sail all the way to Aspinwall. We have had no break downs or trouble with the ship thus far. She is good for at least another year in her present condition, and if they give us new boilers we are as good as the best of them.

## U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY ASSOCIATION.

THE third annual reunion of the graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy will be held at the Naval Academy on Thursday, June 7, 1888. The business meeting will take place at 2.30 P. M., in the Naval Institute Hall. All graduates are invited to be present. Members of the association only are entitled to vote. The annual dinner, to be provided by a caterer from Baltimore, will be given in the cadets' new mess hall, at 8 P. M. All graduates are invited to attend the dinner. Tickets $5. Those who wish to attend are especially requested to inform the secretary, Lieut.-Comdr. B. F. Tilley, by June 1 next, in order that the proper arrangements may be made. The officers of the Naval Academy hope to be able to entertain all who come. Tickets to the dinner may be obtained at the Naval Academy Club, or from any member of the Council. Those who desire to address the association at the annual dinner will please give previous notice to the secretary. The graduating exercises of the class of 1888 and the annual ball will take place on Friday, June 8.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

MAY 2, 1888.

The leading entertainment of the week was the play prepared and given by the Dramatic society—a comedy, entitled "School." The cast comprised Miss Sampson, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Tuck, Misses Todd, McCulloch, Boorman, Marchand, Chase and Harrington, Ensign Gibbons, Captain Smith U. S. A.; Lieut. Jamar, U. S. A.; Lieut. Colahan, U. S. N., and Lieut. McCrea, U. S. N.

There was a reception at Comdr. Sampson's on Tuesday evening.

Capt. Bartlett, M. C., and Mrs. Bartlett left the yard on Saturday last for Newport. Paymaster Loomis has closed his accounts with the cadets' store and mess and will leave the yard in a few days. Lieut.-Col. Todd has left Annapolis for Portsmouth, N. H., to bring the *Constellation* down for the coming practice cruise. Paymaster Wilcox, who will go with the cadets on their cruise has reported at the Academy.

There will be a german in the mess hall on Thursday evening, given by the officers.

Cadet Jewell, of the Fourth Class has gone on sick leave. Naval Cadets Breed and Oman, of the class of '86, have returned for their final examination. Cadet Hoff left for Washington on Monday last. He was called home by the sudden death of his grandmother.

Miss Low, of Troy, and Miss Howell, of Washington, were among the visitors on Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Todd, of Kentucky, is the guest of Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. Todd, in the yard.

Miss Randolph of Richmond, Va., is visiting in the city.

Mrs. Rand, wife of Paymaster Rand, is visiting friends in the yard.

Lieut.-Comdr. Hubbard was in the yard this week.

Mrs. Haeseler has returned from Philadelphia, where she has been with relatives for several weeks.

The following have been appointed to cadetships in the Naval Academy, C. A. Richardson, 9th Ill.; R. Van Meter, 11th Ky.; W. L. Hoblitzell, 9th Mo.; Frank E. Kenney, 2d N. Y.; Charles O. Seymour, 22d N. Y.; David G. Meyer, 30th N. Y.; H. W. Huffington, 26th Pa.; A. P. Childs, 11th Pa.; Robert K. Grant, 1st Texas, and W. L. Waller, 5th Va. Walter Ball has been designated as alternate for Meyer, and John F. Murray, H. E. Remell and John Buckwalter first, second and third alternates for Huffington.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## PENSACOLA NOTES.

THE visit of the North Atlantic Squadron to Pensacola was to have terminated on Saturday, April 28, and at an early hour five ships left the Navy Yard *en voyage* for Mobile, but the water being low and the sea rough on the bar, one of the smaller vessels touched in crossing, and it was not deemed prudent for the *Richmond* and *Atlanta* to attempt it. They accordingly returned to the Yard, while the *Galena*, *Ossipee* and *Yantic* went on. Monday, the bar being smooth, they crossed without difficulty, and ended a visit which has been highly successful in increasing the interest of the people of the South in the Navy and in furnishing healthful change of climate and drill for the *personnel* of the fleet.

Excepting the day that the naval brigade debarked, royal weather and moonlight prevailed, and the many entertainments provided were enjoyed to the uttermost. The democratic manners and sociable dispositions of Admiral Luce and his captains furnished a cue to all, and most pleasant relations were established and maintained between the ships and the people.

The *Atlanta*, of course, being a new type, attracted the most attention and was daily crowded with eager visitors, who, unable as a rule to perceive her defects, looked in wonder at her engines of war and great cleanliness. Her terra cotta superstructure (the adjective refers to color) made her conspicuous in daytime, and at night she was the most noticeable by reason of her brilliant and picturesque lights. When her powerful search lights illuminated the bay and its shores, astonishment and delight waxed very great, particularly among the colored people, who could not comprehend them.

The *Galena*, being just from the Norfolk Navy Yard, was in apple-pie order and evidently intends to merit in every detail of looks and efficiency, even to punctilious observance of the etiquette of calling, the proud appellation of "crack ship."

A grand reception given by the Florida Club in their elegant apartments in the Opera House building, was the culminating entertainment, and was the act of sixty public-spirited members. The old club, the Osceola, which was the only one in Pensacola when the squadron was here two years ago, also gave a fine ball. Numerous lesser exchanges of hospitality and good will occurred, the last being a delightful dinner by Col. and Mrs. Langdon, at Fort Barrancas, Mrs. Creamer of Brooklyn, Rear Admiral Luce, Captains Boyd and Bunce of the Navy, and Captain Cochrane of the Marine Corps, being the guests.

Seven sick men were left behind at the Naval Hospital, several being serious cases. The two men wounded in the sham battle of April 17, Peter Lawson, sea, and John P. Wendel, quarter gunner, of the *Atlanta*, whom it was supposed would lose their sight, are improving, and it is now thought that Wendel will recover entirely and Lawson have at least one good eye. After the unconsumed grains of powder were picked out of their eyes the swelling and pain rapidly subsided and the scorching of their faces is yielding to treatment. It is said that Wendel, who was an umpire's messenger, and not a combatant, was held by two blue jackets while a third fired a rifle in his face. The din of this sham battle, about the time that the excited opponents clubbed their rifles was so great that the buglers could not be heard. 1st Lt. H. R. Russell, who commanded the Marine Battalion, had his trumpeters sound "cease firing" five times before it was heard or heeded.

Lt. Comdr. W. C. Gibson, U. S. N., who has had command of the Navy-yard for four years, has been notified to hold himself in readiness for detachment, but no one has been designated as his relief. Whoever succeeds him will fall heir to the exclusive use of a palatial mansion, a splendid pair of spirited horses, three handsome 2-horse carriages in excellent condition, gold mounted harness, four negro men servants, and other valuable features unknown to the "overpaid Army," and which only a large fortune could afford.

Lt. Comdr. R. M. Berry, of the *Atlanta*, is quartered with Surg. Ross, and is regaining his voice and general health. Mrs. Cochrane has presented her husband with a little daughter to withdraw his attention from the barracks.

## EXPIRATION OF NAVY ENLISTMENTS.

THE following shows the dates of the expiration of the terms of enlistment of the crews of vessels attached to foreign stations:

*Pacific Station.*—Trenton, September, 1890; Vandalia, January, 1889; Mohican, May, 1888; Nipsic, September, 1890; Adams, October, 1888; Alert, December, 1889; Dolphin, October, 1889; Thetis, December, 1889; Ranger, October, 1889; Pinta, mixed crew.

*Asiatic Station.*—Brooklyn, September, 1888; Omaha, January, 1891; Marion, July, 1890; Essex, May, 1890; Juniata, December, 1888; Monocacy, crew shipped on station; Palos, crew shipped on station.

*European Station.*—Lancaster, January, 1890; Quinnebaug, May, 1890; Enterprise, October, 1890.

*South Atlantic Station.*—Alliance, July, 1889; Tallapoosa, October, 1888.

## MR. MATTICE'S TABLES.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:*

IN your issue of April 21 Mr. Mattice complains that I misled some of your readers by using the word "error" in referring to the table in which he computed the "average length of service" in the lieutenant's grade as 3.3 years. Not wishing to mislead anybody, I will apologize for using the word "error." It was only used because it was the mildest expression applicable to this case.

Mr. Mattice says: "the figures do not represent the present service," and he states that I did not put the matter in a "fair light" in not having mentioned the "corresponding error" in the service of P. A. Engineers. To make reparation I will show by the "present service" and present promotion what this corresponding error is.

The twenty lieut. commanders, from Hunker to Knox inclusive, averaged 16.5 years in the lieutenant's grade—five times as long as Mr. Mattice's "average length of service" 3.3 years.

The twenty junior chief engineers, from Morley to Cline inclusive, averaged 12 years as passed assistant engineers, while Mr. Mattice has the length of service at 8.7 years. In one case there is an "error" of 80 per cent., and in the other case an "error" of 30 per cent.; that is the "error" is nearly three times as great in the case of lieutenants as in the case of passed assistant engineers.

It is unfortunate that in Mr. Mattice's original question of pay for the present and future to use papers he did not give more prominence to the statement that his tables did not represent the "present service." Is it not fair and honest in considering the data that will fairly and honestly represent present and future promotion? Is it fair and honest, in considering the pay for the "present service," to use tables that "do not represent the present service?"

Mr. Mattice says that his "averages are for a number of years back," but he does not allude to the fact that the war period was included—a fact which makes tables III. and IV. utterly worthless. Owing to the war 300 officers went South, 45 captains served seventeen hundredths of a year below the grade of junior lieutenant and nine months below the grade of lieutenant! How much is such data worth in considering a just pay arrangement for the future or the present? Using such data and compiling tables therefrom has but one result—deception. Tables III. and IV. were placed at the head of the list, and it matters not if succeeding tables are less deceptive. Few people can take time to wade through them all, but glancing at the first, they are deceived. Only a few days ago a number of engineers, when asked how long a line officer must serve before becoming a captain, replied: 15 years. Add up Mr. Mattice's lengths of service and we have 14.4 years. This Member of Congress is one of those opposed to the Ensigns bill—one of those for whom Mr. Mattice's tables were prepared. His ideas correspond very well with table IV., and it is more than probable that he was deceived thereby.

Mr. Mattice was quite correct in saying that I regarded the duties of line officers as more important and their responsibilities greater than those of other corps. His reason for not discussing this point is that so "very few thinking people" hold my views. This is an excellent reason if the "thinking people" he refers to are not familiar with history and know nothing of the Naval Service. Otherwise it may be an "error" to say that "so very few" agree with me. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. FULLAM.

"Now, Allah be praised, here are old friends," said Representative S. S. Cox as he caught sight of P. T. Barnum's Arabs on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, Wednesday morning. Representative Amos Cummings, who was with him, was sceptical, and said the Orientals were Georgetown darkies and that he had seen them fishing off a wharf last Sunday. Mr. Cox thereupon put Barnum's attractions to the test. "Salaam Aleikoum!" he shouted, with a how-d'ye-do inflection in his voice. The dusky Arabs started in surprise, and with one accord cried out: "Aleikoum Salaam." The cynical Cummings was overwhelmed with remorse. He certainly owes Mr. Barnum an apology.

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THE sixty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of General Grant occurred on the 27th of April and was celebrated by banquets in New York City, Boston, Pittsburgh, and elsewhere. General Sherman presided at the New York banquet and Chauncey M. Depew was the orator of the evening. Speeches were also made by General Sherman, General Mahone, Robert G. Ingersoll, Edwards Pierrepont, Colonel Kyd Douglass, chief of staff of Stonewall Jackson, General S. L. Woodford, Rev. Dr. Paxton, and others. Colonel Fred. Grant attended the dinner at Pittsburgh, where Senator John Sherman spoke. At the Boston banquet the best speech of the evening was made by General Devens, who contrasted the death of Grant with that of Napoleon Bonaparte, and argued that the American General was superior to the French leader.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for a rate of transportation of one cent a mile for soldiers and organizations from the South who may wish to visit Gettysburg on the occasion of the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of next July, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

THE photographic excitement at New Haven, Conn., has culminated in the discharge of Sergeant John H. Sherman, of the Signal Corps, U. S. A. Gen. Greely himself went to New Haven to investigate the matter and seems to have found enough cause to warrant a recommendation that the sergeant be discharged.


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ARMYNAVY.


## THE LOSSES OF WAR.

FOR the benefit of the novitiate generals, now serving as file closers in the Army, upon whom is destined to fall the responsibility of locating our future battlefields, we call attention to a consideration which has not heretofore entered into the determination of the question of terrain—that is, the importance of choosing a locality with a euphonious name. Mr. William F. Fox, in his article in the *Century Magazine* for May, tells us that "The Michigan cavalrymen find willing ears for the story of their fight at Falling Waters, while the Jersey troopers find it difficult to interest hearers in their affair at Hawes's Shop. The veterans of the West find it easier to talk of Atlanta and Champion's Hill than of the Yazoo or Buzzard's Roost. Through coming years our rhyming bards will tell of those who fought at the Wilderness, or Malvern Hill, but cadence and euphony will ignore the fallen heroes of Pea Ridge and Bermuda Hundred."

The article of Mr. Fox is on the "chances of being hit in battle," a subject of not less interest to those upon whom rests the responsibility of public defence. How much we are controlled by imagination is shown by the fact that the dangers of the battlefield are what chiefly affect us, though the chance of dying by disease in a campaign is double that of being killed in action; at least this was the experience of our great war. But it is to be remembered that the loss in an engagement is concentrated within a brief period, and though experience hardly bears out the statement of the New York Bureau of Military Statistics that during the battles of the Rebellion, "legs, arms and large pieces of body filled the air," the reality is sufficiently near this to excite a sentiment of dread in the average man who is new to the business. The statement that it takes a man's weight in missiles to kill him seems to be borne out by facts, according to Mr. Fox. At Stone River, a general engagement, and one in which some of the best fighting of the war was done on both sides, 375,000 lbs. of projectiles was fired by the artillery and infantry to kill and mortally wound 2,319 Confederates, whose weight allowing an average of 160 lbs. to a man, would just equal that of the missiles. Mr. Fox estimates that the maximum regimental loss during our war was suffered by the 26th North Carolina at Gettysburg, viz.: 86 killed, 502 wounded, 120 missing. This is 88.5 per cent. of the number reported as going in July 1. In one company 84 strong, every man and officer was hit, the orderly sergeant making out the list with a bullet through each leg. Mr. Fox says:

"The extent of these losses will be better understood if compared with some of the extraordinary cases cited in the histories of other wars. Take, for instance, the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava—the charge of the Six Hundred. Lord Cardigan took 673 officers and men into that action; they lost 113 killed and 134 wounded; total, 247, or 36.7 per cent. The heaviest loss in the Franco-Prussian

war occurred at Mars-la-Tour, in the 16th German Infantry (3d Westphalian), which lost 49 per cent. But the 141st Pennsylvania lost 76 per cent. at Gettysburg, while regimental losses of 60 per cent. were frequent occurrences in both Union and Confederate Armies. In the war for the Union there were scores of regiments, unknown or forgotten in history, whose percentage of killed and wounded in certain actions would far exceed that of the much praised Light Brigade; and nobody blundered either."

The 1st Minn. lost at Gettysburg 88 per cent. of the 270 engaged, and the loss of the 141st Pennsylvania was 76 per cent; while regimental losses of 60 per cent. were a frequent occurrence in both Union and Confederate armies, those losing in excess of 50 per cent. being fifty one in all, as follows:

| Regiment. | Battle. | Present. | Killed and wounded. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Massachusetts | Cold Harbor, Va | 302 | 215 | 71 |
| 36th Wisconsin (4 co's) | Bethesda Church, Va | 240 | 166 | 69 |
| 12th Massachusetts | Antietam, Md | 334 | 224 | 67 |
| 81st Pennsylvania | Fredericksburg, Va | 261 | 176 | 67 |
| 5th New Hampshire | Fredericksburg, Va | 303 | 195 | 64 |
| 15th New Jersey | Spotsylvania, Va | 432 | 272 | 63 |
| 9th Illinois | Shiloh, Tenn | 578 | 366 | 63 |
| 9th New York (8 co's) | Antietam, Md | 379 | 235 | 63 |
| 69th New York | Antietam, Md | 317 | 196 | 61 |
| 121st New York | Salem Heights, Va | 453 | 276 | 61 |
| 97th Pennsylvania | Bermuda Hundred, Va | 311 | 188 | 60 |
| 2d Wisconsin | Gettysburg, Pa | 302 | 181 | 60 |
| 7th Ohio | Cedar Mountain, Va | 307 | 182 | 59 |
| 63d New York | Antietam, Md | 341 | 202 | 59 |
| 49th Pennsylvania | Spotsylvania, Va | 478 | 274 | 57 |
| 37th Wisconsin | Petersburg Mine, Va | 251 | 145 | 57 |
| 12th New Hampshire | Cold Harbor, Va | 301 | 167 | 55 |
| 141st New York | Peach Tree Creek, Ga | 142 | 80 | 56 |
| 111th New York | Gettysburg, Pa | 450 | 249 | 55 |
| 26th Pennsylvania | Gettysburg, Pa | 382 | 213 | 55 |
| 8th Kansas | Chickamauga, Ga | 406 | 220 | 54 |
| 14th Ohio | Chickamauga, Ga | 449 | 245 | 54 |
| 10th Wisconsin | Chaplin Hills, Ky | 276 | 150 | 54 |
| 22d Indiana | Chaplin Hills, Ky | 302 | 159 | 52 |
| 32d Iowa | Pleasant Hill, La | 420 | 210 | 50 |
| 1st Texas | Antietam | 226 | 186 | 82 |
| 21st Georgia | Manassas | 242 | 184 | 76 |
| 8th Tennessee | Stone's River | 444 | 308 | 69 |
| 17th South Carolina | Manassas | 284 | 189 | 67 |
| 23d South Carolina | Manassas | 225 | 149 | 66 |
| 44th Georgia | Mechanicsville | 514 | 335 | 65 |
| 16th Mississippi | Antietam | 228 | 144 | 63 |
| 15th Virginia | Antietam | 128 | 75 | 58 |
| 18th Georgia | Antietam | 176 | 101 | 57 |
| 10th Georgia | Antietam | 147 | 83 | 56 |
| 12th Tennessee | Stone's River | 292 | 164 | 56 |
| 16th Tennessee | Stone's River | 377 | 207 | 55 |
| 3d Alabama | Malvern Hill | 364 | 200 | 55 |
| 7th North Carolina | Seven Days | 450 | 253 | 56 |
| 18th North Carolina | Seven Days | 396 | 224 | 56 |
| 1st S. C. Rifles | Gaines's Mill | 537 | 306 | 56 |
| 4th North Carolina | Fair Oaks | 678 | 369 | 54 |
| 12th South Carolina | Manassas | 270 | 146 | 54 |
| 4th Texas | Antietam | 200 | 107 | 53 |
| 27th Tennessee | Chaplin Hills | 210 | 112 | 53 |
| 1st South Carolina | Manassas | 283 | 151 | 53 |
| 49th Virginia | Fair Oaks | 424 | 224 | 52 |
| 12th Alabama | Fair Oaks | 408 | 215 | 52 |
| 7th South Carolina | Antietam | 268 | 140 | 52 |
| 7th Texas | Raymond | 306 | 158 | 52 |
| 11th Alabama | Glendale | 357 | 181 | 51 |

Of the heavy artillery regiments, whose members were beguiled into enlistment by assurance that they were to hold the forts about Washington, one, the 1st Maine lost June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, 604 killed and wounded in less than twenty minutes out of about 900 engaged. This Heavy Artillery had the misfortune to enlist just in time for the bloody campaigns of the Wilderness, and as they went into the field with full ranks, the 1st Massachusetts having 1,617 men at Spotsylvania, their losses were heavy, viz.: 1st Maine, 423; 1st Mass., 241; 2d Conn., 254; 2d N. Y., 211; 7th N. Y., 291; 8th N. Y., 861; 9th N. Y., 204; 14th N. Y., 206, 2d Penn., 240. While the general average of loss was five per cent., the following (in addition to the forty-five infantry regiments already mentioned) lost from two and a half to three and a half times as many, all being infantry commands:

| Regiment. | Corps. | Enrolled. | Killed. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26th Wisconsin (Germans) | Twentieth | 1069 | 188 | 17.2 |
| 11th Pa. Reserves | Fifth | 1179 | 196 | 16.6 |
| 142d Pennsylvania | First | 935 | 155 | 16.5 |
| 141st Pennsylvania | Third | 1037 | 167 | 16.1 |
| 36th Wisconsin | Second | 1014 | 157 | 15.4 |
| 5th Kentucky | Fourth | 1020 | 157 | 15.3 |
| 27th Indiana | Twelfth | 1101 | 169 | 15.3 |
| 24th Michigan | First | 1238 | 189 | 15.2 |
| 1st Minnesota | Second | 1242 | 187 | 15.0 |
| 93d Illinois | Seventeenth | 1011 | 151 | 14.9 |
| 8th Pa. Reserves | Fifth | 1062 | 158 | 14.8 |
| 126th New York | Second | 1036 | 153 | 14.7 |
| 55th Illinois | Fifteenth | 1099 | 161 | 14.6 |
| 63d Pennsylvania | Third | 1308 | 189 | 14.2 |
| 4th Michigan | Fifth | 1325 | 189 | 14.2 |
| 37th Wisconsin | Ninth | 1110 | 156 | 14.0 |
| 1st Michigan | Fifth | 1346 | 187 | 13.8 |
| 73d Ohio | Twentieth | 1307 | 174 | 13.7 |
| 6th Iowa | Sixteenth | 1102 | 152 | 13.7 |
| 14th Indiana | Second | 1134 | 152 | 13.4 |
| 44th New York | Fifth | 1365 | 182 | 13.3 |
| 32d Indiana | Fourth | 1295 | 171 | 13.3 |
| 22d Illinois | Fourth | 1129 | 147 | 13.0 |

These computations of loss are based upon the muster rolls and it is to be remembered that the actual number of men engaged must have been at least 20 per cent. and the percentage of loss correspondingly greater. Says Mr. Fox: "The 69th Pennsylvania, of Gibbon's Division, Second Corps, lost at Gettysburg 55 killed out of 258 present at morning roll-call. The 5th New York, Duryea Zouaves, of Fitz John Porter's Corps, at Manasses lost 117 killed out of 490 present for duty, and had 221 wounded besides. The 6th United States Colored Infantry at New Market Heights had 367 present at roll-call, of whom 6 officers and 55 enlisted men were killed, besides 8 officers and 134 men wounded. The 24th Michigan, of the Iron Brigade, went into the first day's fight at Gettysburg with 496 rank and file, losing 79 killed and 227 wounded, many of the latter mortally so. Among their killed were 8 officers and 4 color-bearers. Of the 100 Northern regiments which lost the most men killed in action during the war, 35 belonged to the Second Corps, while 17 is the highest number belonging to any other corps. It should be understood, however, that the Second was a very large corps, containing over 90 regiments, while, for instance, the Twelfth Corps (Slocum's) had only 28." It is estimated that up to 1864, the losses on each side were in the aggregate substantially the same, the slight difference, if any, being in favor of the Confederates. It was the bloody campaigns of 1864-5 which made the excess in the whole war so greatly in their favor. "From May 5 to June 30, in their operations against Richmond, the armies of the Potomac and the James lost 77,452 men—a greater number than were in Lee's Army. Of this number the Army of the Potomac lost 54,925 in its return to the Peninsula by the overland 'line.'"

Of the three principal arms of the Service, the infantry loses the most men in action, the cavalry next, and the light artillery the least, except the engineers. The muster-out rolls of the various mounted commands show that there were 10,596 "dead cavalrymen" who were killed in action during the war, of whom 671 were officers, the proportionate loss of officers being greater than in the infantry. The proportion of officers killed in battle was greater than that of enlisted men, being one officer to sixteen men. But the proportion of losses by disease was 82 men to one officer in the white regiments and 214 men to one officer in the colored regiments, a fact which strikingly illustrates the importance of training the individual soldier to take proper care of himself. The light artillery service lost during the war 1,817 men killed and mortally wounded, of whom 116 were officers. Their smaller losses only emphasize the fact that it is a valuable arm of the Service in its capability of inflicting so much more loss than it receives, one shell from Bigelow's Battery of the 9th Massachusetts at Gettysburg killing and wounding 30 men. Mr. Matthew Arnold was accustomed to complain of the American habit of exaggeration, and in one of his critical essays he tells us that European soldiers regard our great war as a mere struggle between militia organizations. To those who still hold to this opinion, if there be any, we commend these statistics.

## OUR NEW NAVY.

THE successful launch of the *Yorktown* (gunboat No. 1) and the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* from the shipyard of the contractors, Messrs. Cramp and Son, at Philadelphia, on April 30, marks an important era in Secretary Whitney's administration of the Navy Department, and—should the dynamite cruiser accomplish even one-half the results promised—in the history of naval warfare. Being the first of the new vessels contracted for by Mr. Whitney to be placed in the water, more than usual interest was taken in the event, and the Secretary spared no pains or expense to make the occasion as memorable as possible. With the liberal hospitality which characterizes him Mr. Whitney invited both Houses of Congress, a large number of officials, including Army and Navy officers, and all the newspaper men of Washington to join him in witnessing the ceremony. Over 400 in all accepted. Two special trains of seven Pullman cars each carried the distinguished excursionists to and from the scene of the launching. Other prominent people from Philadelphia and New York helped to make up the 20,000 spectators crowding the wharves, steamers and sail boats on the river. The launching took place shortly after 3 P. M., the *Yorktown* going first and the *Vesuvius* a few moments later. There was not a single hitch or accident of any kind. Both vessels glided from the stays in an easy and graceful manner and rode the water splendidly, the lines of each seeming perfect and beautiful. The *Yorktown* was christened by Miss Cameron, daughter of Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, and the *Vesuvius* by Miss Breckenridge, daughter of Representative Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Miss Herbert, daughter of Chairman Herbert, of the House Naval Committee, had been invited to christen the *Vesuvius*, but being absent from Washington was unable to accept. The christening party numbered about a dozen ladies, Mrs. Whitney being among them. The Secretary's guests comprised the majority of the House of Representatives, the Military and Naval Committees being very fully represented, about fifteen Senators, and the following naval officers: Chief Constructor Wilson, Engineer-in-Chief Melville, Surgeon-General J. M. Browne, Paymaster-General Fulton, Captain Schley, Commander Bartlett, Admirals Rodgers and Upshur, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, Colonel Remey, U. S. M. C., Captains R. W. Meade and R. T. Phythian, Pay Inspector Kenny, Paymaster Boggs, Commanders Evans and Kellogg, Lieut. Schroeder, Asst. Engr. Bryan, Lieuts. Rodgers and Comly, Commander Barber, Asst. Naval Constructor Nixon, and Ensign Wilson. Colonels Sheridan and Kellogg, of General Sheridan's staff, were also present.

Between the hour of arrival and the time of the launching many of the visitors inspected the important work in progress at the yard. Under date of April 7, 1888, Asst. Naval Constructor Hoover reports as follows upon the condition and status of the hull of the U. S. cruiser *Baltimore*: "The sternpost is in position, and is bored for the rudder. Both shaft tubes are in position and secured to frame. Framing in wake of double bottom and below protective deck all completed. Outside plating mostly finished, and all of the protective deck plating is in position. Deck plank for all decks is on hand ready to be worked and the holes have been punched in the steel decks beneath. The several hatches leading to engines and fire-rooms are pretty well advanced. As a whole the *Baltimore* is about three-tenths finished."

The *Philadelphia* has a portion of the float keel plates in position, and the remainder are being laid off. The *Yorktown* has her outside plating completed, the engine foundation completed, also the foundations for the boilers have been secured, and shaft bearers are completed. Material for gun platforms of this vessel have not been received. As a whole the *Yorktown* is about half done. Naval Constructor Varney reports under date of April 25, the work now under way consists of fitting and rivetting the watertight deck plating, also the outside plating and butt straps, straightening, fitting and rivetting bulkhead plating and stiffeners, fitting forecastle, main and berth deck stringers, magazine bulkheads, and laying off bilge keels.

Naval Constructor Steele reports as follows upon the *Concord* under construction at the Delaware River Iron Works. The work of erecting keel blocks is completed, the laying out and working of the centre keelson is well advanced, and the work of preparing stem and stern patterns for the foundry is about completed. The *Bennington*, under construction at the same shipyard, is practically in the same condition.

Naval Constructor Fernald, superintendent of the construction of the *Charleston* at San Francisco, reports that all keels, stem, stern post, framing, inner bottom plating, bilge and 'tween deck stringers, breast hoops, main deck stringers, plating, ties and hatch frames entirely completed. Outside plating nearly done, shaft tubes finished and nearly secured. Shaft brackets in place, rudder hung, all Kingston valves completely fitted. Bulkheads below protective deck approaching completion. Protective deck plating has been begun, and the cast steel watertight door fittings are nearly finished. Air ports, coal chutes, deck ventilators, are completed. The steering gear has been completed in the shop and is ready for erection.

The *San Francisco* has been completely laid down and her lines transferred to the service board. The pattern of stern post is completed and has been in the foundry some time. Many detailed working plans have been prepared and the material has been nearly all ordered.

Some portions of the working plans for the hull of the *Texas* have been received at the Navy Department from England, and by their aid the work of laying down the lines of the ship in the mold loft will be begun as soon as copies of them have been completed in the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. The awards for tools and machinery for the prosecution of work on the *Texas* are now being made, but it will be some time before active operation can be entered upon at the Norfolk Navy Yard. A large portion of tools for the construction of the *Maine*, at the New York Yard, have been delivered, and the lines of the hull having been laid down some months ago, it is probable that work on this ship will be begun in a short time. It is quite certain that the keel of the *Maine* will be laid before the first of July next.

Our neighbors of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, who have been our *vis-a-vis* across the City Hall Park, have followed the irresistible law of superior attraction and come over to Broadway, where they are now located on the block above us at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray Street.

THE annual report for 1887 of the Ladies' Union Mission School Association contains some interesting information as to the efforts of this Christian band of women to benefit the moral tone of the Services. Many of our military posts, school ships, etc., express their thanks for organs, reading matter, etc., supplied at the lowest possible cost. A chaplain at a frontier post writes: "We have hard work in religious matters in the Army, and therefore need all the aid we can get from those of you who are better favored." A soldier at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., writes to the secretary: "We are weak in number, but, thank God, strong in faith, and progressing. There being no building in our barracks to hold services, we have repaired an old one a few hundred yards from our post, and have made it quite comfortable for this climate. And we have now a minister to visit us once a month. Our post being situated in the far interior of the country, of which the settlers are very poor and manifest but little interest in religious services, we are compelled to furnish our church with its necessary wants with as much economy as possible." These are but extracts from a large list which fully indicate the noble efforts of the ladies. The corresponding secretary in closing her report says: "We are much encouraged by learning that a branch of our association is being formed at Washington, consisting of ladies connected with the Army and Navy. We hail with joy this accession to our ranks, and wish them 'God speed' in their labor of love. Applications for organs and singing books should be made to Mrs. A. J. Alexander, Auburn, N. Y. Applications for bibles and testaments and articles for industrial schools at military posts to the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick Townsend, No. 3 Elk Street, Albany, N. Y., and applications or orders for Sabbath School libraries and other Sunday School literature, also for books for post libraries to the president of the society, Miss D. M. Douw, 125 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

AN official copy of the Supreme Court's opinion in the Navy longevity pay case of Asher C. Baker has been received in the Second Comptroller's office, and that official is now studying its effect preparatory to the settlement of the claims arising under it. His view, as far as he has been able to decide, is that the opinion only applies to those officers who served at the Academy, as Baker did, when the law designated cadets as midshipmen. He holds that there is nothing in the Court's opinion which can be construed to mean that a cadet midshipman, a cadet engineer or a naval cadet is an officer of the Navy within the meaning of the longevity act of 1883. In the settlement of the claims arising under this and the Mullan decisions, it is likely therefore that no credit will be given for cadet service except in cases where the claimant served under the legal designation of midshipmen. Anticipating this action by the Comptroller, the counsel, who have the majority of the Navy longevity cases in hand, have taken another case to the court, that of Ensign Cook, who served at the Academy when the law designated the students as cadet midshipmen. This case is now before the Court of Claims.

THE following letter has been addressed to General E. D. Baker, Post No. 8, Dept. Penn., G. A. R., dated Washington, April 20, 1888:

For the purpose of enabling me to participate in the noble work of charity performed by the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic I hereby make application for contributing membership to your post. Inclosed please find the sum of $10 for one year's dues. Very respectfully yours,
JOSEPH R. JOHNSTON, Washington.

The application was unanimously approved, but precisely what the privileges and functions of a "contributing" member of the Grand Army are we do not know. There is no such position known to the constitution of the Grand Army. The privilege of adopting by-laws which is accorded to each separate post, permits, however, the exercise of a wide discretion to individual posts. General Jos. E. Johnston, whose election as a contributing member has caused quite a stir says that a circular was sent to him stating that it was the intention to form a branch of contributing members for the purpose of aiding the charitable fund. He sent the ten dollars named as the fee for one year, and was glad to do so. "I remember," adds the General, "that when we were getting up a fund for Confederate soldiers in Richmond we received generous contributions from Northern soldiers. I thought it was an example worthy of imitation, and so I responded to this appeal."

MAJOR GEORGE H. FRENCH, Chief of the Naval Branch, Second Comptroller's Office, has submitted a modification of the method heretofore employed in paying claimants under judgments of the Office. The proposition which was approved on the 25th April, provides that all claims of living officers arising under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court shall be settled by certificate, and made payable by the Navy Paymaster at Washington, D. C. This action will avoid the necessity of issuing the large number of requisitions and warrants required to pay officers whose claims have been favorably acted upon by the Courts and by the Departments. One of the effects, and that which will be most appreciated by those interested, will be to materially reduce the time required to get the money by the successful claimant.

THE case of Lieutenant W. P. Elliott, U. S. N., being a claim for sea pay on the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur* while that vessel was laid up at the Mare Island Navy-yard, has been decided in favor of the claimant by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, but the question of rations for the same period remains in abeyance. It appears in the course of the correspondence between the Treasury Department and the Coast Survey in this case that the *McArthur* was in commission for sea service during the period for which sea pay was claimed, although at the same time she was "laid up," in the sense of not being actually employed in Coast Survey work. Under the rulings of the Supreme Court in the recently decided Symonds case the Comptroller had no option but to sustain Lieutenant Elliott's claim. The claims under the Symonds and Strong decision will now be settled by the Second Comptroller without further delay, it is believed, in order that they may be included in the Deficiency bill being prepared for Congressional action.

THE unveiling of the stone to mark the site of old Fort Nonsense, near Morristown, N. J., took place April 27, with due ceremony. The stone weighs four tons and bears the following inscription:

This Stone marks the site of
Fort Nonsense,
an earthwork built by the Continental Army in the winter of 1779-80.
Erected by the Washington Association of New Jersey.
1888.

## *RECENT DEATHS.*

CLEMENT KANE, who died April 30 at West Philadelphia, aged 82, was born in Bramwell Park, near Stockport, England. He entered the Indian Navy as midshipman, and after three years' service in the Indian Ocean resigned and married the youngest daughter of Richard Price, member of Parliament. He removed to Canada and was a captain in the Royal Canadian Artillery militia during the Canadian rebellion; was defeated for the Canadian Parliament in 1839 and soon after settled in the United States. He leaves two sons, both of whom served as ensigns in the U. S. Navy during the late war. The elder, Rev. James J. Kane, is a chaplain in the U. S. Navy.

MAJOR JESSE W. WALKER, who served during a portion of the war as Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, died at Evansville, Ind., April 25. He first entered the Service as Adjutant of the 25th Indiana, and for bravery was promoted by Gen. Grant to Major and A. A.-G., under Gen. Alvin P. Hovey.

COLONEL OLIVER LEACH, who died at Avoca, Ill., April 21, aged 96, commanded a regiment of Rhode Island troops in the war of 1812, and also one during the Winnebago Indian war of 1846 in Illinois. During the latter disturbance his house was used as a fort for the protection of the settlers.

THE funeral services over the remains of the late Col. James Mackaye, who died in Paris, April 6, took place on Wednesday at the Central Congregational Church, New York City.

## COLUMBIA INSTITUTE CADETS.

THE boys of the Columbia Institute assembled at the armory of the 7th Regiment on Thursday evening, May 3, and formed for battalion drill under Lieut.-Col. C. F. Stone. The command marched in column of fours. The movements were all quickly and correctly executed. Co. E, Capt. C. L. Louther, was composed of boys under eight years of age. They went through the manual of arms, fix and unfix bayonets, loading and firing, both standing and kneeling, deploying on the left four, rallying by company and assemble on the left skirmisher double time. All the movements were executed in a better manner than by some commands of organized companies, and the little fellows received well deserved applause. Then followed the division drills composed of Cos. A, B, C and D, who went through all the company movements in good style. Medals were then presented to G. P. Lichtenstein, Co. A; Color Corpl. Hills, B; H. Schroder, C; H. Myers, D, and E. Boyd, E. The guard mount was a success and the platoons marched well. The left guide of the second platoon should go in front of his platoon in changing from left to right, and not in the rear. The drill of the bayonet squad was exceedingly well done and received liberal applause. But the finest exhibition of the evening was the sabre drill under the command of Lieut. L. Easton. The boys went through all the exercises with precision and were loudly applauded. The Gatling gun squad gave a fine exhibition and during the firing a mimic battle took place, in which a large number were presumably disabled (only to rise at the call of the bugle in anticipation of the sounding of Gabriel's trumpet.) The firing with blank cartridges was good and the guns were correctly handled. The line was formed for dress parade; the ranks were very steady; the manual was well done and the salutes of the officers good. The armory was crowded with the friends of the corps and many prominent military men—Regular and National Guard—all interested in the exercises.

MAJOR EMIL ADAM, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Union, N. M., from a short visit to San Carlos, Ariz.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. MCCAULEY, U. S. Army, left Chicago last Thursday for Reading, Pa., to attend the wedding of a sister.

LIEUTENANT J. E. KUHN, Corps of Engineers, after a pleasant tour of duty at Willet's Point, will leave in a few days for Grand Rapids, Michigan.

GENERAL W. M. GRAHAM, U. S. A., commanding the Presidio of San Francisco, has been warmly thanked by the Young Men's Christian Association of that city for his courtesy in giving them the use of the drill grounds during the summer for their outdoor exercises.

(Communicated.)

## GEN. GIBBON AND THE 112TH ART. OF WAR.

ARMIES are an evil; but as nations are no better than the individuals of whom they are composed, governments will need armies until citizens become so good that policemen are not necessary to keep them from fighting and robbing one another. Civilization develops specialties and leads to a regular army as directly as to a regular police or regular fire department. In order that an army may be effective against the enemy and not a menace to those who maintain it, it must be obedient to the duly constituted authority. Discipline is indispensable. Our Constitution provides that the power to raise and support armies and to make rules for their government and regulation, shall be vested in Congress.

In pursuance of the Constitution Congress has made a code for the Army, called the "Articles of War," the main if not the sole purpose of the code being to establish and preserve discipline. Every doubtful article or expression in this code must be construed with a view to securing the grand purpose—the preservation of discipline.

The essentials of discipline are technical matters known only to military men, or at least better known to them, than to civilians. As Attorney-General Wirt said in an opinion Dec. 11, 1822: "Laws on military subjects seldom fall within the sphere of a lawyer's practice or consideration, and he is consequently without that key of experience in the subject-matter which is so essential to their just consideration."

Where the law upon a military subject has been administered by the military authorities in a uniform way for more than a hundred years, then we may say the "custom of war" has given to that law a construction which cannot properly be reversed by any lawyer.

The 112th Article of War says:

Every officer who is authorized to order a General Court-martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment adjudged by it, except the punishment of death or of dismissal of an officer. Every officer commanding a regiment or garrison in which a regimental or garrison Court-martial may be held, shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment which such court may adjudge.*

It is established by the custom of war, and until recently has never been questioned, that the power to "pardon or mitigate," conferred upon officers in express terms by this article is not limited to the time of original action upon the proceedings, but continues as long as any of the sentence remains for the power to act upon. The construction thus made by the unvarying custom of war, is confirmed by the purpose of the law already stated, namely, to preserve discipline. As discipline rests with the military functionaries, and as punishment is imposed by them only in the interest of discipline, so must they be, and continue to be, the judges to decide whether discipline is vindicated by the infliction of a part of the punishment, or whether the whole of it is required. Neither the morals of society nor the reformation of the offender have anything directly to do with the matter, the question being primarily one of discipline, not of clemency.

Under date of June 22, 1887, the Secretary of War directed Gen. Gibbon, commander of the Department of the Columbia, an officer "authorized to order a General Court-martial," to forego the power to "pardon or mitigate," in relation to "*military prisoners confined in penitentiaries or State prisons*," and to send these cases to his—the Secretary's—office for final action by the "Executive authority." No reasons for this revocation of the power conferred by the 112th Article of War upon Gen. Gibbon were given in this communication.

On Aug. 25, 1887, Gen. Gibbon, in disobedience of the Secretary of War's instructions, but in obedience to the law as he understood it, made an order remitting the unexpired part of the Court-martial sentence to the Oregon State Penitentiary of "Private Geo. F. Hayes, Co. D, 4th Infantry," and directed that Hayes be set at liberty, and Hayes was released accordingly. When called upon by the Secretary of War (Sept. 10, 1887) for explanation, Gen. Gibbon replied that the "pardon was granted in accordance with law as contained in the 112th Article of War," and added that he had "no right to presume that any instructions issued by the War Department are designed to deprive Department Commanders of a power which the law declares they shall have."

On Nov. 19, 1887, the Secretary of War addressed a letter to Gen. Gibbon, saying: "His action in this matter was in direct violation of orders" (those of June 22); that "it was his duty to have obeyed the

*Although the power conferred upon commanders is more plainly expressed in some Articles of War than in others, it is the "custom of war" that a commander succeeds to the powers of his predecessor, authority belonging to the office, not to the individual. *Ex-officio* power is contrary to the principles of the military system. The power to pardon or mitigate conferred by the 112th Article, upon "the officer who is authorized to order a General Court-martial" belongs to the officer who may be exercising the authorized command at the time the question of pardon or mitigation is to be considered, and not to the officer who ordered the court, if he is no longer in command. The power conferred by the Article inheres in the *actual commander*, and does not attend the individual officer in his furlough, his assignment to other duty, his occupation in private life, or in his death.

orders and not to have attempted to revise the decision of the Secretary of War, as to the scope and meaning of the 112th Article of War;" and the Secretary added: "*that Article is to be construed in the light of the provision of the Constitution of the United States touching the power to pardon vested in the President.*" "No one," said the Secretary, "can pardon a person sentenced to imprisonment for a crime under the laws of the United States, and confined in a penitentiary under sentence, except the President. The power conferred by the 112th Article to pardon or mitigate a punishment adjudged by a Court martial, must be limited to the time when the findings of the court are before the officer named in the Article for approval. After the finding and sentence are approved and the prisoner is committed to a penitentiary in execution of the sentence, the authority of such officer ceases, and the President alone can exercise clemency and pardon the offender." This communication closed with the remark: "The Secretary of War trusts that he will not again be compelled to censure Gen. Gibbon for disobedience of orders."

On the 31st of December, 1887, Gen. Gibbon addressed to the President an "appeal" "against the censure of the Secretary of War," and said: "I claim justification for my action, based on what was obedience to law, in disregard of a letter from the War Department." On the 7th of March, 1888, the President decided in terms as follows: "I am of the opinion that the censure of the Secretary of War, referred to within, is none too severe. The proper construction of the 112th Article of War, it seem to me, is correctly given by the Secretary of War, to the effect that the power of an officer ordering a General Court-Martial to pardon or mitigate its punishment is only to be exercised when the proceedings and sentence of such Court-martial are submitted to him for revision and action. In June, 1887, this Article was so interpreted by the War Department, and Gen. Gibbon was directed to submit applications for clemency to the Executive authority; and yet on the 25th of August, 1887, he assumed to grant a pardon to a convict then undergoing a sentence to the penitentiary that he had approved. In so doing Gen. Gibbon entirely misconceived and neglected his duty of obedience to his superiors. Even if the power of pardon was given to him, as he claims, such power was not his exclusively, and the order that he should forego the exercise of that power and submit sush questions to the commander-in-chief was an entirely proper one and should have been obeyed."

The President does not, in terms at least, accept the Secretary's view that it is the committal of the prisoner to a penitentiary that deprives the commander of his power of pardon. But the President agrees with the Secretary that the proper construction of the 112th Article of War is that "the power of an officer ordering a General Court-martial, to pardon or mitigate its punishment, is only to be exercised when the proceedings and sentence of such court are submitted to him for revision and action."

The decision probably grows out of an assumed analogy between the civil and military codes, which does not exist. Courts-martial are established under the Articles of War. They are not a part of the judicial system provided for by the Constitution. They are not in the larger sense tribunals of *justice*, but are mere military instruments, created by military *law*, for the use of military commanders in preserving military discipline. While their operations may produce some reformatory effects, they have no original moral purpose whatever. Their purpose is to aid military commanders in enforcing that implicit *obedience* upon which discipline rests, but which may be very far from just or civil. The results arrived at by the civil and military codes, and to some extent their processes, are totally different, and one code cannot properly be interpreted by the principles or rules that govern in the other.

The only reason given for the ruling of the President and Secretary is set forth by the latter. It is that the 112th "Article is to be construed in the light of the provision of the Constitution of the United States touching the power to pardon vested in the President." The assumption is that a soldier sentenced by General Court-martial, has, in the meaning of Art. II., Sec. 2, of the Constitution committed one of the "offences against the United States" for which the Constitution gives the President "power to grant reprieves and pardons." The assumption probably proceeds from failure to observe the distinctive purpose of the Military Code, just mentioned, and from regarding Courts-martial as tribunals of justice in the judicial system instead of instruments of discipline in the military system. The Court-martial determines the nature of the offence against discipline, adjudges a sentence, (*orders* a sentence is the language of the original articles) and the military commander enforces the punishment in whole or in part, *as in his judgment the discipline of his command requires.* In exercising to this end the power expressly conferred upon him by the 112th Article of War, the commander does not reach the power of pardon vested in the President, to be used at his discretion in mercy towards those who commit "offences against the United States." Without undertaking to exclude the President's power of pardon from the military service, it may be said that it could never have been intended that the power conferred upon the President in the cause of mercy should supersede the power conferred upon military commanders in the interest of that discipline without which the Army would be dangerous to the Republic but not dangerous to its enemies. In short the contention is that the power conferred by the 112th Article of War does not touch the President's power of pardon.

But it may be, judging from the President's language, that in his opinion it is his authority as commander-in-chief, not his authority as administrator of the constitutional pardoning power that is trenched upon. If so, this shuts out the Secretary's ruling that the 112th Article is to be construed in the light of the President's pardoning power, and leaves the question wholly upon military authority and subordination.

The President is the constitutional commander-in-chief of the Army and an Attorney-General has well said: "No act of Congress, no act even of the President himself, can by constitutional possibility authorize or create any military officer not subordinate to the President." In this case the President says: "Gen. Gibbon entirely misconceived and neglected his duty of obedience to his military superiors. Even if the power of pardon was given him, as he claims, such power was not his exclusively, and the order that he should forego the exercise of that power and submit such questions to *the commander-in-chief* was an entirely proper one and should have been obeyed."

Every officer of the Army is subordinate to the President and must perform his duties subject to the President's supervision and control. But, of course, this does not enable the President to take upon himself the actual performance of the duties expressly assigned by law to subordinate officers. The admission, if it be an admission, by the President, that Gen. Gibbon in this matter of pardon possessed by the law, not *exclusive* but *concurrent* jurisdiction, is clearly a bar to the right of depriving him by order, of *all* jurisdiction.

The prisoner was in the penitentiary by virtue of Gen. Gibbon's action in approving the sentence adjudged by Court-martial. To deprive Gen. Gibbon of exclusive power, or even concurrent power in the pardon or mitigation contemplated by the 112th Article, would be to deprive the prisoner of one chance of release, to which the law seems to entitle him.

The President's power of pardon exists for the purpose of terminating, not prolonging punishment. In this case the pardon was granted by the department commander. To plead the President's pardoning power to prevent pardon (by the department commander) is a solecism, unless the pardoning power rests *solely* with the President. But the President does not make that claim. He admits, apparently, concurrent pardoning power in the department commander; and the unvarying custom of war, the express terms of the law, and the disciplinary purpose, not only of the 112th Article but of the whole Military Code, and the principle of justice which allows the prisoner the benefit of his commander's judgment, all demand the exercise of at least concurrent power of pardon by the department commander.

An order that all applications for pardon under the 112th Article, *which department commanders refuse to grant*, should be sent up for "Executive consideration," would be in keeping with the military system, but even that would hardly be in the interest of discipline. It may not be claimed that the President's pardoning power has no operation in the Military Service, but as that pardon may be granted without reason, as a mere act of grace, and as punishments are awarded and remitted in the Military Service only in the interest of discipline, the exercise of the President's pardoning power in military affairs cannot be expected to promote the military interests.

The Secretary of War and the President say that, *when the findings are before him for approval, but at no other time*, an officer ordering a Court-martial has power to "pardon or mitigate a punishment" adjudged by such court. Is this sound? If violation of an Article of War by a soldier is one of the "offences against the United States," which, by the Constitution, the President only has power to pardon, then an officer ordering a Court-martial cannot have power to "pardon" at the time the findings are before him for approval or at any other time.

If the foregoing views are correct, the new construction of the 112th Article of War is unsound; and the Secretary of War's order to Gen. Gibbon is not lawful. But whether Gen. Gibbon should have disobeyed the order is another question. The military system rests upon full and unhesitating obedience. Officers engage to obey lawful orders, but they are not bound to disobey unlawful orders. Whether or not an order should be disobeyed upon the ground that it is unlawful depends upon circumstances. The courts and the military authorities unite in holding that to justify disobedience, the unlawfulness of the order must be plain to the most ordinary intelligence. If the Secretary of War had, upon his own authority, sent orders to Gen. Gibbon to handcuff an exemplary soldier and without trial or investigation take him to Salem, Oregon, and listen to no protest or appeal from the victim, but thrust him into the penitentiary, have him clad in prison garb and his head shaved, it is probable that it would be the general opinion that the order ought to have been disobeyed. In the case that occurred a soldier of General Gibbon's command was in the penitentiary at Salem, Oregon, by sentence of a Court-martial which General Gibbon had approved; and the prisoner begged that the judgment of the officer whose approval had sent him to prison might be exercised upon the question of letting him out. The colonel of the soldier's regiment and the captain of his company recommended that he be released, Gen. Gibbon thought he ought to be released and found that the terms of the law and the unbroken custom of war imposed upon him the power of release, but that orders from the Secretary of War in Washington forbade him from acting in the matter. Was it a case for obedience or disobedience of orders?

The answer most soldiers will make probably is that the order *ought to have been obeyed*, and its unlawfulness made the subject of such dissent or protest as Gen. Gibbon thought the military interests in his charge called for.

In this contest between Gen. Gibbon and the War Department victory is on the side of authority; but it is proverbial that victory is sometimes worse than defeat.

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Since the foregoing remarks were written the opinion of Attorney General Garland, dated Feb. 27, 1888, has been seen.

The Attorney-General makes but one point. He holds that infractions of the Articles of War—the "*rules*" *of discipline* made by Congress "for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces"—are "offences against the United States" as that term is used in the Constitution, and that "the Constitution forbids anyone but the President to pardon" them. Hence, he proceeds to search for a construction of the 112th Article that "will render it consistent with the Constitution." That search is rendered necessary only by the assumption that infractions of the rules of discipline are, *in the meaning of the Constitution*, "offences against the United States." Undoubtedly the Articles of War are *laws*, and as such are binding alike upon all from the President down; but they are a special disciplinary code for the Army and must be construed with a view to the purpose for which they were enacted.

"The language of the 112th Article is," says the Attorney-General, "every officer who is authorized to order a *General Court-martial* shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment adjudged by *it*." (The italics are his.)

"The pronoun it," says the Attorney-General, "refers to General Court-martial as its antecedent. It is only the judgment of a Court-martial that the officer may pardon or mitigate. The enactment does not give him power to pardon or mitigate the punishment of an offence finally adjudged and confirmed by himself."

This is intricate. There is no punishment in existence to be pardoned *until* the officer confirms the finding of the Court-martial, and *after that*, according to the Attorney-General, the officer has no power of pardon.

Before punishment is born, but during its gestation, the officer having a power of pardon to exercise, he may, the Attorney-General says, use it *to pardon the judgment* of the Court-martial. What is *pardoning a judgment?* If one Senator should say to another, "I pardon your unjust judgment of my colleague," the plain meaning would be, *I pardon you* for having judged my colleague unjustly. So the plain meaning of the Attorney-General's language is, that if the officer does not like the judgment, he may "*pardon* or *mitigate*" *the Court-martial* for rendering it, but cannot reach the offence or the offender. It will astonish Army commanders to learn that during all the ages they have been mitigating the punishments of soldiers, they ought to have been *mitigating the Courts-martial* that tried the offenders.

Congress, says the Attorney-General, "had the free use of the whole English language" in making the 112th Article. It may be added that the Fathers used language very plainly. It is not possible they could have intended to wrap up in the 112th Article the mystery now brought to light after more than a hundred years of concealment.

But the Attorney-General makes his meaning plainer by saying that "until the final judgment," that is, until the officer ordering the court, "shall have confirmed the action of the court," "the charge against the alleged offender is not conclusively or legally established as an offence;" and it is only while determining the offence that the officer's power to pardon can be exercised. "Before he shall have confirmed the action of the court, article 112," says the Attorney-General, "permits him to mitigate the punishment or remit it." But down to that time, according to the Attorney-General, there is no "offence," there is only an "alleged" offence, and unless the punishment precedes the offence, there can, before confirmation of the action of the court, be no punishment to mitigate or remit.

The plain conclusion from the Attorney-General's argument is that the power to "pardon or mitigate" granted by the 112th Article is not power to pardon or mitigate, but is merely power for the officer ordering the Court-martial to act jointly with the court in trying the case.

The Attorney-General says: "It is to be presumed that Congress passed the law (112th Article) in subservience to and not in violation of the Constitution. If then the enactment is fairly capable of a construction that will render it consistent with the Constitution that construction should be adopted as expressing the intent of the legislative power."

The Articles of War, substantially as they have continued down to the present, were in force some ten years before we had a Constitution or a President. The Constitution, *the supreme law*, should be construed in the light of the fact that it was adopted in full view of the military code (which prevailed straight along after the Constitution as it had done before), and that it was framed and put in operation by men, most of whom were familiar with the purpose, the terms and the effect of the Articles of War.

Attorney-General Garland sets aside the opinion, Feb. 11, 1884, of his predecessor Brewster, which he says, "seems to be inconsistent herewith," because "it may not have been duly considered," etc. By that precedent, may not the present opinion be also set aside? Certainly it is well for the military service that it has not been promulgated for observance in the Army. Covering, as it does in principle, garrison and regimental, as well as General Courts-martial, its adoption would prove injurious if not fatal to important military interests, which the Articles of War were made to protect, and would impose a mass of details upon the President that the Constitution never intended, and that it is wholly unnecessary for him to be burdened with.

The Attorney-General says that the Constitutional "grant of power to pardon offences against the United States to the President alone, forbids the exercise of it by any one else," and that "the crimes or misdemeanors forbidden by the Articles of War, are offences against the United States." The fact is that many of the crimes or misdemeanors forbidden by the Articles of War, are never brought before court-martial. According to the Supreme Court the power of pardon may be exercised not only before sentence has been passed, but before any legal proceedings have been instituted. What would become of the Service, and what would become of the President, if all such cases had to be sent up for the action of "Executive authority?" These offences are pardoned by military commanders by virtue of office, because they are regarded as offences against discipline and not "offences against the United States," *in the meaning of the Constitution.*

(From the N. Y. Sun.)

## LITTLE BERMUDA'S PRECAUTIONS.

AN officer of the Royal Engineers of the British Army, who is stationed at Bermuda is in town. He has made the rounds of the defences of New York Harbor, by invitation of various American officers, and very courteously, but plainly, says that we are not fortified at all. "The Government of the United States," he said yesterday, "is to blame. The Government will not spend money upon proper fortifications or guns. There is plenty of engineering ability in the United States Army, so far as I have had an opportunity to observe it. If money were supplied, New York would soon be almost impregnable. I was much surprised to find that at Willet's Point the engineer officers are more than abreast with the engineer officers of most nations, and that they have improvements that I did not dream were outside of England.

"Our harbor at Bermuda is very differently cared for. Though, of course, an enemy could not do one-billionth part of the financial damage over our way that he could in shelling the city of New York, still we regard Bermuda as of great importance strategically. It is a base of supplies for which an enemy, operating in this quarter of the world, would at once make a struggle. Our harbor is completely protected by torpedoes. We have careful practice throughout the summer. The torpedoes are sunk and wired in accordance with a permanent plan, and the location of every torpedo is distinctly marked upon a map. Last summer we practiced on an old hulk, and the experiment was very interesting. I sat in our observatory with a map of the harbor before me, and followed the drifting hulk with a telescope. A heavy brass pencil hung from the lower side of the rim of the telescope, and as I turned the telescope in following the hulk's movement, the pencil moved slowly. Just as the hulk was over one of the submerged torpedoes, the pencil touched the key of the battery, and the hulk was blown skyward in rather small pieces. We do not think that an enemy could enter our harbor."

## REORGANIZING THE NAVY.

THE two sections which follow were omitted from the proposed bill for the reorganization of the Navy which appeared in the JOURNAL of last week, page 793:

SEC. 13. That the course of study at the Naval Academy shall hereafter be four years, and on or before the thirtieth day of September in each year there shall be selected from the class of cadets which has completed the second year of the course, in order of academic standing, a number which shall be one half greater than the sum of the average yearly vacancies occurring in the lowest grades of commissioned officers of the Line, Engineer Corps and Marine Corps during the three preceding fiscal years, and the cadets of such classes who shall not be so selected shall be honorably discharged from the service with three months' pay; and the cadets who shall be so selected shall be divided into three divisions in the ratios which the vacancies occurring in the various corps aforesaid shall bear to each other, and in making such division cadets of equal merit shall, as far as possible, be assigned to each of the the three divisions; and the cadets so assigned to these divisions shall be known as cadet midshipmen, cadet engineers, and marine cadets, and shall thereafter be educated to fit them to perform the duties of officers of the Line, Engineer Corps and Marine Corps respectively; and the scale of merit marks given for the studies pursued by the various divisions shall be so arranged that cadets in the various divisions who might attain perfection in the studies pursued would receive the same merit marks; and from the graduates of the respective divisions appointments shall be made to fill vacancies in the lowest grades of commissioned officers of the Line, Engineer Corps and Marine Corps; and all officers so graduated shall take precedence in the lowest grade of commissioned officers in order of merit at the time of graduation; and all graduates who shall not be so appointed to the lowest grade of commissioned officers on account of lack of vacancies shall be honorably discharged from the service with one year's pay: *Provided*, That not less than 15 cadets shall each year be assigned to the division of cadet midshipmen, five to the division of cadet engineers and three to the division of marine cadets and not less than seven graduates shall each year be appointed to the lowest grade of commissioned officers of the Line, three to the Engineer Corps and one to the Marine Corps: *And provided*, That no appointments shall be made to the lowest grade of commissioned officers of the Engineer Corps until the first class which shall have been divided as herein provided shall have been graduated.

SEC. 14. That all officers who may hereafter arrive at the age of 62 years, or who may have served in the Navy for 41 years, shall be retired from active service; and any officer who may have served faithfully for 36 years may be similarly retired at his own request; and any officer who may be incapacitated for active service by reason of wounds or injuries received in action or in the performance of duty, or from any accident incident to the service, or who, having served for at least one year in the Navy in the War of the Rebellion, may be found physically unfit for active service from any cause whatever except as a result of intemperate habits or his own misconduct, or who may be found unfit for active service by reason of any disease contracted by reason of performance of duty, except as hereinafter provided, shall be retired from active service; and officers retired as hereinbefore provided shall receive annual pay at the rate of $100 for each year of service up to the date of retirement, but no officer so retired shall receive less pay than $1,200 per annum; but if it shall be determined that the disability of any officer who may not have served for 20 years is the result of any disease contracted in or as the result of performance of duty, and that such disability is such as would prevent active service at sea but would not prevent engaging in pursuits of civil life on shore, then such officer shall be retired from active service as above, but shall receive annual pay at the rate of $50 for each year of service up to the date of retirement, but no officer so retired shall receive less pay than $600 per annum; and any officer who may have served for more than 20 years and did not serve in the Navy in the War of the Rebellion and who may be incapacitated for active service by reason of any disease not contracted in or as the result of performance of duty, except such as may have resulted from intemperate habits or his own misconduct, shall be retired from active service and shall receive annual pay at the rate of $50 for each year of service up to the date of retirement; and any officer who may not have served for 20 years and who may be incapacitated for active service by reason of any disease not contracted in or as the result of performance of duty, but which is not the result of intemperate habits or of his own misconduct, shall be wholly retired from the service with a gratuity in a sum equal to $200 for each year of service: and whenever on an inquiry had pursuant to law, concerning the fitness of an officer for promotion or for active service, it shall appear that such officer is unfit to perform the duties of his office or of the office of the grade to which it is proposed to promote him, by reason of intemperate habits, or from any cause arising from his own misconduct, and having been informed of and heard upon the charges against him, he shall not be placed upon the retired list, but shall be discharged from the Service, and he may be allowed at the discretion of the President a sum not exceeding $50 for each year of service; and the Secretary of the Navy may at any time cause any officer to be examined as to his fitness for active service, by a board of officers; and such board of officers, or any board of officers assembled to determine the fitness of any officer shall be composed of not less than five nor more than nine commissioned officers, two-fifths of whom shall be members of the Medical Corps, and two-fifths of whom shall be of the same corps as the officer to be examined; and such board shall be composed as far as possible of seniors in rank to the officer to be examined; and such board shall be governed by the rules now prescribed by sections 1449, 1450, 1451 and 1452 of the Revised Statutes in so far as they do not conflict with the provisions of this act; and when such retiring board may have found that any officer should, in their opinion, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list under the provisions of this act, the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint such officer on the retired list; but the cases of officers who may have arrived at the age of 62 years, or who may have served for 41 years, or who may ask to be retired after 36 years' service, shall not be referred to the retiring board, but such officers shall be placed on the retired list; and a new commission shall be issued to each officer when placed on the retired list; and all officers hereafter retired shall retain the rank which they may hold when retired; and hereafter no officer shall be placed on the retired list except as provided in this act; and officers who have not passed a medical examination for ten years shall be immediately examined by a board of medical officers, and any officer so examined who shall prove to be physically unfit for active service shall be then examined by the retiring board; and all officers now on the retired list shall continue to receive pay at the rates now established by law: *Provided*, That all officers now on the retired list who have served for four years as Chief of Bureau shall receive the same pay as now allowed by law to officers retired while holding such office.

## ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO FARRAGUT.

A BANQUET was given by Thomas Post, G. A. R., of San Francisco, to Farragut Post, of Vallejo, on the evening of April 17. A most interesting and eloquent speech was made by Commo. George E. Belknap, U. S. Navy, Commandant Mare Island Navy-yard, which concluded as follows:

Perhaps a twelvemonth before the outbreak of the war I heard some of Farragut's old naval friends discussing at Aspinwall the merits and characteristics of that officer, then Capt. Farragut, commanding the *Brooklyn* in the home squadron. The general tenor of the talk was to the effect that he had been an excepti nally active, capable and accomplished officer, but that he was now past his prime and fast losing his grip. Time rolled on. Most of those critics brought up in the arms of the Confederacy. In due course of events some of them fell into Farragut's hands on the Mississippi as prisoners of war. Alas for them, he had but too much grip left! Aye, there was plenty to overflowing. If any among those quondam critics recalled their expressions of that period before the situation must have seemed a little comical even if all too sad. Moral: It is not well to give too much credence to the somewhat prevalent dictum of the soft days of peace, prone to assert that gray hairs are but an index of lost grip and forvism.

As illustrative of Farragut's imperturbable self-reliance and unyielding tenacity of purpose, let me recount that when he began making preparations for the capture of New Orleans he one day assembled his captains on board the *Hartford* for consultation. Early in the proceedings one of the most noted captains of that day rose from his seat and began enumerating the difficulties of the contemplated operations and the apparent impossibility of passing Forts Jackson and St. Philip. He had proceeded but a few brief moments when Farragut interrupting him said substantially: "Gentlemen, I have not called you on board to ask your opinion as to the passage of the forts. My mind is made up on that point. The responsibility on that head is mine alone and the attempt will be made. Any advice or suggestions as to the best means of attack, and the most feasible preparations to be made to insure its successful issue, will be gladly received. I can entertain no other proposition."

There was no open dissent after that, and, although the French and English captains who came down from New Orleans just prior to its capture, vehemently urged upon the old seaman the utter madness of attempting the operation, and the certain destruction of his fleet by the fire of the forts, and other means of dire character prepared for his reception should he persist in the attempt, he was undaunted, undismayed and would not be deterred from his purpose, and when ready swept up the river, past fort and ram and fire-ship like a whirlwind to the doomed city, cutting the Confederacy in twain at that point, and achieving one of the most picturesque and brilliant victories known to naval annals. Resplendently clear in mind as to what he wanted to do, fertile in resource, bold to audacity, steadfast as the rock of Chickamauga, as the battle raged around him, this unequalled work on the river was but the preclude to Vicksburg and Port Hudson and the crowning glory of Mobile bay.

In that last grand fight his transcendent genius for war, unfailing coolness and supreme courage, his intuitive grasp and instant change in the order of battle at a critical moment saved the fleet from threatened defeat and transformed impending disaster into overwhelming success. Like him whom you honor and revere as the silent patron of this post, his last work in the drama of rebellion was his best. He kept his grip to the end.

Mr. Commander and Comrades, as in the days gone by, the blows of shot and shell thundered forth from the old *Hartford* and her illustrious sisters compelled the reluctant submission of your whilom foe to the benign laws and blest heritage of the Union, so in a gentle and more gracious sense let the blows from this gavel on this block fall with welcome sound upon willing ears and inspire ready and cheerful obedience to the orders of your honored commander and other officers of this post from this time forth until the last one among you shall have gone to join the great host of comrades waiting on the other shore.

## FACTS ABOUT GUN-COTTON.

WHEN gun-cotton or other high explosives are freely exposed upon an iron anvil and detonated, the explosive leaves a deep and permanent impression upon the surface of the metal with which it was in contact. . . . The impression produced by the exploding mass is an almost exact copy of that face of the explosive which was in contact with the metal. This is best observed with gun-cotton, for, from the nature of the material, it can be shaped according to fancy, and such figures and designs as one wishes can be stamped upon its surface. Thus if a disk of gun-cotton, on the face of which the letters "U. S. N." and the date "1884" are indented, be detonated, it will be found that the letters and figures will be reproduced in the iron and, most singular of all these phenomena, they will be indented in the iron just as they were in the gun-cotton.

Gun-cotton constitutes the best military explosive known, for, while its explosive force vastly exceeds that of gunpowder and approaches that of nitroglycerine, it is the safest and most stable explosive we possess, since it can be stored and transported wet; and while in this state, though it may be detonated, it cannot be exploded in any other way. As much as two thousand pounds of wet compressed gun-cotton have been placed in a fierce bonfire, where it has gradually dried, layer by layer, and been consumed without exploding. Besides, gun-cotton is the only military explosive which can be detonated with certainty when frozen.—*From "Explosives," by Charles E. Munroe, Chemist U. S. Torpedo Corps, in "Scribner's Magazine" for May.*

# THE STATE TROOPS.

### *Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.*

COMPANIES of the left wing of this regiment assembled in the armory for drill in the school of battalion on Friday evening, April 27. The companies were equalized into six commands of 12 files, and were quickly formed for dress parade, under the command of Colonel Seward. In the rear open order some of the file closers did not dress. The manual of arms was good. After the orders had been published, the parade was dismissed and the command formed for battalion drill. Marching column of fours was much better than some of the former drills of this kind. The order on right close column of division was quickly executed and dressed. In the marching by divisions the guides did not cover. But the break into column of fours was very good. The movement fours left and forward guide centre was well done, as also was the movement marching column of companies, except the guides not covering in the march. The command centre forward was quickly executed. In deploying into column of fours, the men seemed too anxious and quick. The movement centre forward was repeated with success, and in marching on right into line some of the fours went too far to the left before wheeling into line. After the drill was over the command was manœuvred in the street riot drill. There was enough space to drill and, after the first attempt, the battalion went through all movements of that drill promptly—the forming square was well done. They drilled in fire advancing and retreating, also in firing on the side streets. Great attention was paid to instruct the men thoroughly in this drill by the instructor, and the men paid strict attention. And as they now have the correct idea of this important drill, they will have no trouble in the drill when going through the movements in the public streets. After the drill the command was formed for inspection and review. During the inspection the men were very steady and well set. The commands went by the reviewing officer, Lieut.-Col. Rand, in very good form; after which the parade was dismissed. This drill shows a vast improvement in the drills since they commenced some few months ago, when the battalion drills commenced with small commands. And from then until now there has been great improvement in the attendance. The staff and line officers have labored under many disadvantages, and they have given thorough instructions in all the movements; and their labors have proved a success. The men have paid attention and the attendance has increased. It is a well-known fact that the armory is inadequate for any regiment. But its turn will come and they will have a new home. The regiment has a good war record, and will be sent by the State of New York to represent it at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., June 30 to July 5. The regiment will take about 500 men.

### *Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.*

WE regret to learn that Col. J. H. Jones, commanding the 12th N. Y., has resigned. Colonel Jones will be absent in Europe for an indefinite period, and upon his return to the United States will settle permanently in the West, hence his resignation. Col. Jones was deservedly popular with his command, as well as in other quarters, and the regiment and Guard cannot but feel the loss of so valued an officer and so agreeable a gentleman. He was formerly an officer of the U. S. Army, and a graduate of the U. S. M. A., receiving his commission as a 2d Lieutenant on June 15, 1868; was promoted 1st Lieutenant April 21, 1875; resigned from the Army Sept. 29, 1874, and on Feb. 22, 1875, he was elected Major of the 12th Regiment. N. G., S. N. Y.; July 17, 1883, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and, upon the resignation of Colonel Cruger in 1883, was unanimously elected Colonel Dec. 12 of the latter year. Under his guidance the command has prospered to a marked degree.

### *Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.*

COMPANIES C, D, I, K, and A, of this regiment, assembled at the armory on Saturday afternoon, April 21, at 4 P. M., in State service uniform and overcoats, for an outdoor drill in the school of the battalion. The command was formed in six companies of twelve files double rank, under the command of Col. Partridge. The battalion took up the line of march for Prospect Park, where they were drilled in the skirmish drill, rifle formation, and the evolutions of the battalion. The men marched well, the movements were well executed, and there was plenty of space to manœuvre. After the drill the men marched back to the armory. These drills are to be continued during the summer.

The closing drill and review of Co. B, 23d Regiment, took place at the armory on Wednesday evening, April 25. The company paraded sixteen files under the command of Capt. William L. Candee, and drilled in marching, loadings and firings, and skirmish drill. The movements were well executed, and the various evolutions were received with applause. After the drill the company was dismissed and reformed for inspection and review by Col. Partridge. The company paraded 32 files, single rank, in their new gray uniform. During the inspection the men were steady and looked well. The march by the reviewing officer in two platoons, 16 files each, was very fine, and distance well kept. After the review came a promenade concert by the regimental band, under the direction of Alfred D. Fohs, and a reception.

The 23d Regiment assembled at their armory on Wednesday, May 2, in full dress uniform, for review by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff, of the 1st Brigade. Owing to the limited space to manœuvre the regiment, the companies were reduced to 12 files, and formed for battalion drill. After the command was turned over to the instructor, Col. Partridge, they were marched in column of fours and executed the movements, close column on 1st division, right in front, deploying on 1st division, close column on 5th division left in front, and in change direction by the right flank, on the right close column of division, and centre forward, which movements were quickly executed In marching in column of companies there was too much distance between the companies. After the battalion drill the line was re-formed for the review. During the inspection by Gen. Fitzgerald the ranks were very steady and alignment good. After the ranks were closed the command was ordered to pass in review. The passage of the companies at quick time before the reviewing officer was very fine, the men marching with heads erect and distances good. After passing in quick time, the regiment was ordered to march by in double time, which was well done. The regiment was then dismissed. The command turned out 500 men for dress parade. The line was quickly formed and turned over to Colonel Partridge. The manual of arms was well done, and the command made a fine display. After dismissal the companies repaired to their quarters, which were inspected by Gen. Fitzgerald and staff, the companies standing at attention during the inspection, after which there was a promenade concert by the regimental band, under the direction of Alfred D. Fohs, bandmaster, and followed by a reception. The armory was crowded with the friends of the regiment and the closing drill of the season was a success.

### *Thirty-second N. Y.—Col. Louis Finkelmeier.*

THE regiment paraded in full dress uniform on Sunday evening, April 29, under the command of Col. Finkelmeier, and attended the church corner of Leonard and Stagg sts., Williamsburgh, where the regimental chapiain, Rev. E. A. Maury, delivered a sermon to the regiment. The church was crowded and the sermon very impressive.

The regiment is ordered to assemble at the armory at Grand Army Hall in fatigue uniform for drill in the school of the battalion as follows: Cos. F, B, D, and C on Wednesday, May 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30; Cos. G, I, K, A, and H on Thursday, May 3, 10, 17, 24, and 31. Assembly at 8 P. M.

Lieut. Maximillian Berger, of Co. I, has been elected captain of the company and assumed command.

### *Sixty-ninth New York.—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.*

THIS regiment assembled in the armory for drill in the school of the battalion on Tuesday evening, April 24 Owing to a postponement of the right wing drill, the entire regiment assembled and formed for dress parade. About 400 men were in line. The line was quickly formed by the adjutant and when formed it was found that the company on the right of the battalion was on the line with bayonets unfixed. They should have been ordered to fix bayonets before the adjutant formed the battalion. As it was not done it marred the effect of the whole formation. In the rear open order the majority of the men of the front rank did not look to the right and dress, as was also the case with the line of file closers. The manual was fair, the men were well set up, and very steady. When the sergeants were ordered to the front and centre some of the 1st sergeants advanced to the front to report. 1st sergeants in going to report do not move at all when they arrive in the front of the regiment, simply face, and report when ordered. The 1st sergeant of the right company reported with his bayonet unfixed, while the other sergeants had their bayonets fixed, and when he took his post he should come to an order and not remain at a carry.

One half of the regiment was dismissed and the other one half reformed for battalion drill. At the 1st sergeants' call they were slow to obey. The battalion was equalized into six commands of sixteen files, double rank. The battalion was turned over to the instructor, Col. Cavanagh, and ordered to march in column of fours. In this movement the rear ranks marched too close, and there was entirely too much distance between the commands. The movement close column of division was fairly done. In marching by division the men marched steadily and the dressing was good. The command was marched by column of companies in this movement; the men were steady, but the guides did not cover, nor did they keep company distance. In wheeling the men did not look to the marching flank, and some of the guides on the flank came to a carry in the wheel. There is but one guide, and no man should change except by order from the instructor. When the command halt was given some of the companies continued to march and close up, so that when they did halt, and the command left into line wheel was given, they were unable to get into their proper positions, and in dressing their commands some of the commandants dressed on the wrong flank. Marching in column of fours, when the command was given fours left, halt, the officers dressed to the right, when they should dress towards the colors. After the drill the command was formed for review, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Moran. In rear open order the front rank made the same mistake of not looking to the right and dressing at the word march. After the ranks were closed the command was ordered to pass in review, but before the march past the companies marched too close; they should have company distance, and the guides should cover and march straight to the front. They went by the reviewing officer in good style, but some of them did not salute until they were almost by the reviewing officer, and in giving commands to their companies he should face the command. The color guard made several errors. The color sergeant should come to an order in the manual and also come to a carry. At the command fix bayonets it was executed by the color guard. The bayonets of the color guard are habitually in the scabbard. The drill was well done, considering this was the first battalion drill of the season. But the orders of the instructor should be repeated, so they could be readily understood. The men paid attention, but the music from the drum corps interferes with the commands. There is no doubt, as the drills are to be continued, there will be great improvement.

The regiment again assembled at the armory in State service uniform on Thursday, April 26, for drill in the school of the battalion. The regiment was formed for dress parade in the rear open order. The front rank did not dress to the right at the command march. The manual of arms was good. When the command was at parade rest many of the men were constantly shifting their hands, some wiping their faces and others fixing their clothing. The report of the 1st sergeants was good. After the parade was dismissed the right wing companies, A, B, D, E, and G, were equalized into six commands of twelve files, double rank. In the formation the right company was too long in dressing; they should be more prompt in dressing at the command, and in the entire front rank of the battalion not one-third of the men dressed to the right at the command rear open order. After the command was turned over to the instructor it was marched in column of fours; the front and rear ranks were too close. The movement on the left close column of division was well executed, except that there was too much distance between the 2d and 3d division. The march by division was well done.

The break in column of fours from division was very prompt and the fours went into the column at the proper time; there was no crowding. In the march in column of companies the guides did not cover and in some cases failed to come to a carry. The left guide of the third company should wheel with his company and look to the marching flank. The distance between the companies was bad; the rear companies were too close, so that when the command halt was given and left into line wheel, the companies could not get into their proper positions, and as the left guides did not cover the line could not be correctly dressed, and some of the left guides shifted their positions, when they should stand fast until the line is dressed, and retire at the command guides post. The order was given prepare for review, and at the order fix bayonets the color guard improved that order. The color guard do not fix bayonets, but the color sergeant should come to order arms and parade rest. In the rear open order the front rank did not look and dress to the right at the command march. The manual of arms was well done, but there is too much moving of hands when the command is at parade rest, and the men followed the music as it moved from right to left. In the march by the reviewing officer the commands marched too close, and the step of the leading company was slow. When the commandants of the companies are giving the command in the wheelings they should face their commands. Many of the men in the front or rear rank did not look to the marching flank in wheeling, but when they marched by the reviewing officer they marched better. The officers with a few exceptions saluted well. This drill was an improvement on that of the left wing, and the little defects in the drill were quickly noticed by the instructor and no doubt they will be remedied. The instructions were good and the men paid attention.

The 69th N. Y. assembled in the armory on Saturday evening, April 28. After the regiment was formed they marched to the Madison Square Garden to receive a flag presented by Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, Ireland. The regiment turned 750 muskets and formed for inspection and review by Gov. David B. Hill and staff. During the review the men were very steady and the line well dressed. After the review the command was dismissed and companies equalized for battalion drill. The command was marched in column of fours, in column of companies and divisions, which was well done and the distances good. They also executed on the right close column of division and many other movements, which was quickly executed, after which the line was formed for dress parade. After the rear open order the command went through the manual of arms. All the movements were applauded by the immense audience, who filled the building to its utmost capacity. Many prominent military men from the city and State were present in uniform.

## MILITIA ITEMS.

The 7th N. Y. will assemble at the armory on Sunday evening, May 6, to proceed to the 42d Street Presbyterian Church, where the chaplain, Dr. Paxton, will preach his first sermon to the regiment.

The war medals to be presented to the men of the 8th N. Y. who served in the rebellion will be presented on Friday evening, May 18. The presentation address will be made by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, of the 1st Brigade, N. Y. S. N. G.

The 71st N. Y. will assemble at their armory on Sunday afternoon, May 13, and march to St. George's Church, 17th street, to hear the address of their chaplain, Dr. Rainsford.

Co. I, 12th N. Y., Capt. H. Aspinwall, had their closing drill on Thursday evening, April 26. The company turned out 16 files, in full dress uniform. They went through the loadings and firings, marching by platoons and by companies, and the skirmish drill, all of which were well executed. After the drill the guests of the company were invited to a reception, which was well attended, and they also indulged in a fine collation tendered by the officers and men to their friends.

The 13th N. Y. will assemble at the armory on Sunday evening, May 6, in full dress uniform and proceed to the Tabernacle and listen to the sermon to the regiment by the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage.

2d Lieut. Geo. E. Libby was unanimously elected 1st lieutenant of Co. G, 47th N. Y., on Thursday evening, April 26.

The Ambulance Corps of the 23d N. Y. gave an exhibition stretcher drill at the armory on Thursday evening, April 26. The corps, under the supervision of Major Russell, gave a very interesting and instructive drill and showed great proficiency. The Brigade Medical Examining Board and many others interested were present and well pleased with the drill.

The Hamilton Cadets of the United States, a new organization of boys which now numbers over 100 companies of 50 to 100 boys each, is located in different points of the United States. The object is to inculcate neatness, obedience, promptness, and self-reliance. Paul R. Delisle is commander-in-chief. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Artillery (after whom the organization is named), is their adviser. The movement has been a success, and these cadets will soon be well drilled and under discipline, and on becoming of suitable age will no doubt furnish the National Guard with well drilled young men, and the organization should be pushed in every sections of the country, in order that they become the reserve of the National Guard of the United States.

Co. B, 7th N. Y., the old "Second Company" of illustrious memory, celebrates its 83d anniversary Monday, May 7, by giving a reception in the armory. A large number of invitations have been issued, and the company will have the large drill room for dancing. The company held its closing drill Thursday evening, April 26, 102 men and officers being present for duty. After the drill the members of the company were entertained at a collation by Capt. Henry S. Steele and his officers.

Messrs. Yale and Windholz, of Syracuse, are again to be the caterers at the New York State Camp of Instruction, and will, as heretofore, receive $1 per day for each person subsisted. The State furnishes the equipment, together with the table furniture, all losses by breakage being made good by the contractors. But extensive as is the supply of crockery, Messrs. Yale and Windholz increase it largely and at their personal expense, in order that the work of serving the meals may be expedited. Close upon 1,000 men can be seated simultaneously and served without a moment's delay. Members of the Guard will be pleased to learn that these contractors will again provide their rations, which have given universal satisfaction, both as regards quality, quantity, and variety.

A tender of the command of a provisional battalion, composed of separate companies of infantry, during the coming tour of field service at the State Camp of Instruction has been made to Lieut.-Col. Frederick S. Benson, 47th N. Y., and also to Major Charles E. Waters, 23d N. Y., by the Adjutant General. Both Col. Benson and Major Walters are soldiers of experience, the former in the active operations of the field during the War of the Rebellion, and the latter in the National Guard.

The New York *Herald* says: "Nothing pleases a 23d man more than to tell him he looks like a West Point cadet in his new uniform. It does not require a very serious misusage of the truth to tell him so either."

Co. I, 11th N. Y., has elected C. Levin, of Co. G, 22d, 2d lieutenant.

The veterans of the 9th N. Y. will have their annual dinner Monday evening, May 28, at the Westminster Hotel.

The veteran corps of the 12th N. Y. will shortly present a flag to the members of the active regiment, commemorating the engagements the regiment took part in.

The closing drill and sociable of Co. K, 47th N. Y., Capt. Le Count, took place April 26 at the armory on Marcy ave. The spacious room of the company was handsomely decorated with flowers and festoons, and it was crowded with members and their friends. An excellent programme was rendered, the first part consisting of vocal and instrumental music and recitations.

The 7th N. Y. will assemble for rifle practice and proceed to Creedmoor by divisions as follows: Cos. A and C, Monday, May 21; B and K, Tuesday, May 22; G and H, Wednesday, May 23; D and F, Thursday, May 24, and E and I, Friday, May 25.

## NEW JERSEY.

THE Military Board of New Jersey have recommended that the wearing of swords by non-commissioned officers be discontinued, except when they carry no musket or bayonet.

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a law appropriating $75,000 per year for armories for the Guard. The law goes into effect at once. It gives power to condemn ground for sites, and the county of Hudson will appropriate $25,000 to buy the ground, and with the State appropriation of $75,000 there will be built an armory in Jersey City at a cost of $100,000, to be occupied by the 4th New Jersey Regiment. This sum will enable them to build an armory that will be complete in every detail, to be both fire and riot proof, and will be an ornament to the city and a credit to the State of New Jersey.

The 4th New Jersey, Col. S. D. Dickerson, assembled at the Oakland Rink, Jersey City, on Monday evening, April 30, 1888, in full dress uniform for review by Gen. Steele, commanding 1st Brigade, and also for a howitzer drill, guard mount, battalion drill and dress parade. The regiment had six commands of 12 files. The guard mount was quickly formed with details of 4 files from each company. After the Guard was inspected it was ordered to pass in review, which was well done. The howitzer gun squad, under command of 1st Lieut. Geo. P. Babcock, gave an exhibition drill. The movement marching by the flank and right and left oblique, march to the rear, dismounting and mounting the piece was quickly executed. The loadings and firings were well done, and all the movements were received with applause. After the howitzer drill, the regiment assembled for inspection and review. The line was quickly formed for inspection by Col. Dickerson. After the formation the battalion was inspected by Gen. Dudley S. Steele and staff of the 1st Brigade. During the inspection the ranks were very steady; the battalion was ordered to pass in review, and the march past the reviewing officer was well done, the distance well kept and the set up of the men excellent. The line was formed for battalion drill. In column of fours the men marched too close, and there was too much distance between the commands; on first division close column and deploying on the same division, was well executed. After the drill the line was formed for dress parade. After the command was turned over to the colonel, the battalion was drilled in the manual of arms, which the men went through in good style. After the dress parade the companies were ordered back to their armories. The building was crowded with the friends of the regiment. Among those present were Maj. Gen. Jos. W. Plume, commander of the New Jersey National Guard; Major Clearand, of Jersey City; officers from the 1st Regt. of Newark; officers of the 2d Regt. of Hoboken, and officers of the 2d Battalion, of Leonia, N. J.

The 4th New Jersey Cadet Corps gave an exhibition drill before a crowded house at Oakland Rink in Jersey City on Monday, April 30. They turned out 40 strong in their full dress uniform. They were under the command of Major H. H. Abernethy, of the 4th Regiment, assisted by Sergt.-Major Wm. R. Clements. They were drilled in column of fours, platoons, and companies, and went through the various evolutions promptly and correctly. They executed on right and left into line, right front into line, right and left oblique and through the skirmish drill. The deploying by the left four and left flank, rallying by fours and by company was well done, and they showed that they have made great improvement in the drill. They will soon be armed with muskets.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

ON Tuesday evening, April 24, Co. G, 17th Inf., gave the first of a series of entertainments, consisting of drill and athletic games. Excellent music was furnished by the Utica cornet band. The following is the programme: company drill, music, bayonet exercise, guard mount. (The company furnishing details as if for a battalion of four companies.) Music, sack race, three-legged race, wheelbarrow race, music; obstacle race, potato race, tug of war. The guard mount, as practiced in the armory, is found to afford an excellent opportunity for non-commissioned officers to learn their various duties. L. C.

## CONNECTICUT.

G. O. No. 10, dated Hartford, April 26, 1888, direct that the companies of infantry, machine-gun platoons, and platoons of light artillery, National Guard, will each parade one day during the month of May, in their respective towns, under orders of the regimental, battalion or battery commanders, who will report as to numbers, conditions and efficiencies before June 1. Companies of infantry and machine-gun platoons will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice, and the rest of the day to such drill as the commandant shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and skirmish drill, which will form a part of the day's duty. Regimental signal officers, and the Signal Sergeant 5th Battalion will attend the parades of those companies in their respective commands having signal details, for the purpose of instructing the men in that duty, if so ordered by regimental or battalion commandant.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE inspections have been concluded, and the standing of the several companies will be made public in a day or two. The inspection of Co. C, 4th Battalion, took place on Friday, April 27, and, as was expected, attracted a large audience. This company reported with 3 officers and 24 men, one half being non-commissioned officers. The foot movements were perfect. The loadings and firings were executed in cadence. The aim was done in 3 counts, as also the order arms and carry. The fire lying down and rise were executed contrary to that prescribed, as also the draw cartridge, the pieces in the latter instance being safety-notched in the position of ready instead of the first position of the load. The drill, taken as a whole, was quite fancy and not what is expected of soldiers. This company is composed of very good material, being especially fortunate in having capable officers. There is no reason why it did not do better.

The last of the Guard to be inspected was Co. A, 2d Battalion, which took place April 30. The foot movements of this company were very good, but, for some reason, it did not do the fire kneeling or lying down. This company is composed of veterans of the late war, and should not be expected to be as expert as their younger comrades of the Guard.

The result of the inspections is being made manifest in the number of officers ordered before the Board of Examiners.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

THE 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Capt. S. Burd Grubb, was inspected by Major Wetherill and paraded forty-one men and three officers. The command paraded dismounted, and showed their neatness and a superiority in clothing and armament. The command went through the company and skirmish drills, guard mounts, and posting and relieving sentinels, and were well executed after the inspection. An election for captain took place, and the present captain, E. Budd Grubb, was unanimously re-elected. There were many prominent guests who attended a banquet given in honor of the occasion. This company was organized in 1774, and has been in continued existence. They fought in the battles of Trenton and Princeton in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812 and during the late Rebellion.

The Board of Officers ordered to convene for the purpose of adopting a dress uniform for the National Guard of Pennsylvania have recommended that the United States Army dress uniform be adopted, allowing the several commands the discretion of trimmings to suit themselves. The Board recommend that the uniform be issued without taking any part of the appropriation now allowed to each organization. This will require legislation to allow the Adjutant General to purchase the uniforms.

The 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania will erect a first class rifle range in Philadelphia, Pa. It will have all improvements and will be a 1200-yard range.

When the new Military Code was adopted in Pennsylvania in 1887 the term of enlistment was made for three years instead of five years as formerly. The act of the Assembly became operative on April 23, 1887, and the men who enlisted in March were forced to serve for five years, while those who enlisted after April 23 only served three years. This has been deemed an injustice and inquiry will be made to remedy it. The men should be allowed to re enlist when their three years have expired, as the re-enlisted men are entitled to advanced pay while serving in camp. The decision will be important to a large number of men in the National Guard.

Col. Louis A. Watres, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has issued orders for target practice during the season from May 1 to Nov. 1. Each company is limited to 2,000 ball and 500 blank cartridges per company per year. $50 range money will be paid to each company qualifying 50 per cent. of its members.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Co. B, 1st Mass. Vol. Militia, Capt. F. W. Dallinger, which organized in 1821, celebrated its anniversary by a drill and and ball on Thursday evening, April 26, in the Union and Temple halls, Cambridge. The company under the command of Capt. Dallinger turned out in full ranks in full dress uniform. The company drilled in the manual and in loading and firing. The marching in the company movements was exceedingly well executed and the audience applauded all the drill, after which they gave a silent drill. The mortar drill, under the command of 2d Lieut. C. H. Dodge, was a grand success. The bayonet squad under the command of 1st Lieut. Lombard gave a fine exhibition of bayonet exercise, after which followed a dress parade in which the men were very steady and the manual of arms perfect. His excellency Governor Ames and staff, Adjt.-Gen. Dalton, Col. H. T. Rockwell and Col. A. N. Sampson, were received with honors, after which a ball followed, which was attended by Mayor Russell and the leading citizens of Cambridge. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. The Governor held a reception for the guests, after which they adjourned to a fine banquet given in honor of the event. The company is a very progressive one, and last year qualified fifty-three men as marksmen out of sixty-two men on the rolls.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston is making extensive arrangements to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the company on June 2. The organization has on its rolls some of the most prominent men in this country. On the parade on its 200th anniversary, June 2, 1838, it paraded 160 men, of whom John C. Park, 1829; Geo. H. Whitman, 1829; Geo. W. Cram, 1829; Robt. C. Winthrop, 1830; Charles A. Macomber, 1833; Samuel Hatch, 1837, are still living. For the approaching event preparations that are now made will consist of parade and going to church to hear the sermon by the Rev. Phillips Brooks and a banquet. Invitations have been extended to prominent civil and military men in all parts of this country and in England.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of London, Eng., who will visit this country in June to attend the 250th anniversary of their namesake in Boston, will be received by Gov. Ames; and they will visit New York, Philadelphia, Niagara Falls, and Washington, D. C. A committee of citizens and military in the cities named have been appointed to receive them. When in Washington they will pay their respects to Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.

A new system of scoring has been devised by the inspector general of rifle practice, M. V. M., and commanders of organizations will shortly receive the proper material for carrying out the new departure.

Gold lace for chevrons for the M. V. M. has been received from Europe, and the chevrons will be issued as soon as manufactured.

It is probable that the annual drill of the Massachusetts militia will be ordered for a day in September, and that the entire force will be concentrated in some large city. This will give both officers and men much needed instruction in embarking and disembarking from trains.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE 1st Brigade, N. H. N. G., will go into camp at the State camp-ground, Concord, June 9, for six days, Brig.-General Daniel M. White, commanding. Capt. Samuel S. Piper, commanding 1st Battery, and Capt. Ervin H. Smith, commanding Troop A, Cavalry, will receive special instructions in regard to the movement of their commands to camp. Brig.-Gen. Elbert Wheeler, Inspector-General, will make the usual inspection.

## MARYLAND—KENTUCKY.

COL. C. D. GAITHER, Capt. F. Supplee, Capt. L. Riggs and Dr. Frank West, a committee from the 5th Md. Regiment, have visited Atlantic City, New Jersey, and selected a camping ground for the visit of the regiment in July. The camping ground is within a block of the ocean and convenient to the hotel. The regiment will be received by the military and citizens of Atlantic City who will give them a warm reception.

The Louisville Legion will give an exhibition drill for the benefit of the Masonic Home at Louisville on St. John's Day, June 23, 1888.

Co. F, Louisville Legion, was mustered into service on Tuesday evening, April 17, by Col. John B. Castleman.

## CALIFORNIA.

IT is hoped the entire 2d Brigade will be equipped with new uniforms in time for escort duty to the veterans on Memorial Day, on which occasion it is believed the National Guard of California will present a military appearance superior to any parade in its past history.

## *ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

L. C.—Write to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., and perhaps he may furnish you a copy.

Seven Oaks.—When will the President have his next appointments to make to fill vacancies? ANS.—At West Point in 1889 and Annapolis 1890.

Ajax.—Major-General Henry Dearborn commanded the U. S. Army from January 27, 1812, to June 15, 1815, and was succeeded by Major-General Jacob Brown.

W. W.—Write to the Adjutant General of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y., for information concerning the present whereabouts of members of Co. A, 96th N. Y. V.

Custer Guard asks: 1. If the company be in a column of fours, and command "On right into line" be given, and the file closers are on right flank, where do they go? ANS.—Each file closer accompanies the set of four nearest to him, and when that four wheels to the right he places himself in its rear, and follows it to the line.

2. Are Lieut. H. T. Reed's Tactics authorised? ANS.—It is not official.

3. Can you tell me where I can get a book of Zouave Tactics? ANS.—D. VAN NOSTRAND, 23 Murray street, New York.

"Red Acorn" says: "What do you think of the justice of a colonel of militia requiring his adjutant to sign his (the colonel's) name to discharges, resignations, reports, etc., on their way to the Adjutant-General of the State? Can you imagine an excuse for such practice? ANS.—We can not. The colonel has no right to require the adjutant to sign his (the colonel's name) nor has the adjutant any right to do it. Each and every one in a regiment has a specific duty to perform, and upon the colonel more than anyone else in it devolves the sacred trust of doing his whole duty and nothing but his duty; and leaving nothing to be done by his subordinates which ought to be done by himself.

F. O. P. asks: 1. Does every man tried and convicted by Courts-martial of desertion necessarily forfeit his citizenship? ANS.—Yes.

2. Does section 1998, R. S., mean that all persons who, even in times of peace, desert the Army shall forfeit their citizenship? ANS.—Yes.

3. Does not section 1998, R. S., mean that they shall forfeit their citizenship only while remaining deserters at large? ANS.—No. Deserters forfeit their citizenship for all time if convicted of desertion by a General Court-martial. An Executive pardon only can relieve them from the disability.

R. M. W.—1. In drilling by the numbers it is correct to execute the firings and the load immediately after, by the numbers. (Letter, A. G. O., Oct. 5, 1882.) The same authority provides for coming to ready, by the numbers.

2. The rear rank men while kneeling support the left elbow on the left knee when firing directly to the front.

3. Can you execute the different firings, such as by company with the numbers, by file, etc., while lying down, or is it only proper to give commence firing? ANS.—The only command prescribed for firing while lying down is commence firing. Tactics do not indicate numbers when lying down.

4. By what command does the captain order file closers to the rear after facing the company to the rear. Does he command file closers to the rear march? ANS.—No specific word of command is provided by the Tactics. That which you suggest is unquestionably military and proper.

5. In firing lying down, do the men rest their heads on their left fore arms, or do they hold their heads up and look to the front? ANS.—In firing, lying down, the soldier rests on both elbows, head up, looking to the front.

6. Marching platoons to the front in column of fours, at the command fours right about, do the guides and chiefs hasten to place themselves at the head of the column by running around the outer flanks of the column? ANS.—They move by the shortest route to their new position. If they were in front of the left file of the leading four, for instance, and the command should be fours left about, march, they would go by the original left flank.

## *Military Order of the Loyal Legion.*

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, held at St. Paul, May 2, the following nominations for officers for the ensuing year were made: Commander, Gen. Henry H. Sibley, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander, Col. James Gillilan, U. S. V.; Junior Vice-Commander, Col. Reuben C. Benton, U. S. V.; Recorder, Major Geo. Q. White, U. S. A., retired; Registrar, Capt. William Lochren, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Lieut. Albert Scheffer, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Lieut. Robt. F. Bates, 13th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to Comdg. Gen., Dept. Dakota; Chaplain, Chaplain Edward D. Neill, D. D. Council—Capt. Henry A. Castle, U. S. V.; Capt. Loren W. Collins, U. S. V.; Gen. Edwin C. Mason, Col. 3d U. S. Inf., Fort Snelling; Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, U. S. A., Chief Commissary, Dept. Dakota; Capt. Samuel P. Snider, U. S. V. Committee on Nomination—Gen. John B. Sanborn, U. S. V.; Capt. W. W. Braden, U. S. V.; Major Wm. Ragan, U. S. V.; Capt. J. N. Searles, U. S. V.; Col. Chas. Bentzoni, U. S. A., Fort Snelling.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery held at St. Paul, May 2, the following were balloted for: Bvt. Lt.-Col. Loyd Wheaton, Captain, 20th U. S. Inf.; Capt. M. Grinager Capt. A. J. Merritt, Capt. R. Pratt, Surg. William Richeson, and Lieut. J. W. Lusk, U. S. V.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery held at Philadelphia May 2 the following were balloted for: Col. A. Biddle, Maj. G. Breck, Lieut. A. T. Connet, and Chaplain J. S. Evans, U. S. V.; Capt. L. E. Fagan, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. W. W. Graham, Col. E. Griswold, Surg. C. W. Horner, Gen. Pennock Huey, Lieut. R. Huey, Capt. A. C. Huidekoper, and Capt. W. N. Jones, U. S. V.; Surg. W. S. King, U. S. A., retired; Capt. W. H. Lanius, Lieut. J. H. Longenecker, Lieut. W. P. Lloyd, Lieut. J. M. Mueller, Maj. W. S. Moorhead, Major A. G. Mason, Major E. B. Moore, Lieut. W. B. E. Miller, Major A. K. McClure, Capt. J. D. Crene, Capt. C. N. Priest, Lieut. J. Schwara, Capt. C. Tower, Capt. D. M. Watt, U. S. V; I. C. Whitehead, late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Navy, and Messrs. S. T. Lowrie, S. Bell, Jr., H. W. Merchant, E. L. K. T. Messersmith, and A. Weeks, Jr. The annual election of officers will take place, committee's nominations given in JOURNAL of April 28, p. 808.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery took place May 2, when the following officers were elected: Commander—Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Senior Vice Commander—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Wm. C. Church, U. S. V.; Junior Vice Commander—Capt. Gilbert C. Wiltse, U. S. N.; Recorder—Lieut. Loyall Farragut, late U. S. A.; Registrar—Capt. Wm. H. Jewell, U. S. V.; Treasurer—Paym'r Geo. De Forest Barton, late U. S. N.; Chancellor—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. C. T. Christensen, U. S. V.; Chaplain—Rev. Edward Anderson, Colonel, U. S. V. Council—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., retired; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Chas. A. Carleton, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Comd'r. Jos. Marthon, U. S. N.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Edward Haight, late U. S. A., and Capt. Geo. M. Hard, U. S. V. The candidates mentioned in last week's JOURNAL (p. 806) were elected, with one exception, which was referred back to the Committee of Investigation. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the Commandery to take part in the centennial celebration of the Inauguration of President Washington. By resolution the Commander-in-Chief was requested to prepare a list of those entitled to wear the badge of the Order, to be transmitted through the State Department to our diplomatic agents abroad for their information and guidance. There were 149 votes cast at the election, and over 250 sat down to supper.

## *FOREIGN ITEMS.*

THE Russian Government has ordered 12 torpedo boats from French builders.

AN old lady of Plymouth, Eng., claims to have the original draught of Nelson's ship, the *Victory*. It bears the date 1786, and has the signature of the lady's uncle, who held a high official position in the dockyard at that time.

ACCORDING to experiments mentioned in *Indian Engineering*, the tensile strength of a wet rope is only one-third that of the same rope when dry, and a rope saturated with grease or soap is weaker still, as the lubricant permits the fibres to slip with greater facility. Hemp rope contracts considerably on being wet, and a dry rope 25 ft. long will shorten to 24 ft. on being wetted.

A NEW departure has been made in the arrangement of the magazines of H. M. S. *Trafalgar*, which are situated in a long passage between the two sets of engines, and are thus most effectually protected from the possibility of a stray shot reaching them. They are protected practically by 2 ft. of solid iron and steel, with a cellular structure of steel on each side of them in addition to the double walls of the magazines themselves.

A BERLIN despatch of April 26 says: Queen Victoria reviewed the Garde du Corps regiment to-day. As the Queen and the Kaiserin, in a victoria drawn by four black horses with postilions and outriders, were followed by the Kronprinz in a general's uniform on a smart dark gelding and a constellation of royal and serene highnesses, the horse of a staff captain plunged, bucked and tossed its rider clean over its head into a heap of soft sand. The riderless steed then cantered jauntily in front of the Queen's carriage down the entire line of troops. The march past was perfection. The Garde du Corps regiment in column of squadrons came sweeping past at a brisk trot, making the earth tremble. Not a single trooper was a palm's length out of alignment. The Queen seemed perfectly delighted as the squadrons of that superb regiment passed by, with their black chargers, white and scarlet uniforms, brass cuirasses and helmets surrounded by huge silver eagles. As the 4th regiment of Foot Guards marched past the Kronprinz, who sat on his charger as motionless as a statue near the Queen, put spurs to his gelding, placed himself at the head of the regiment and led it past, saluting the Queen with his sword. Over 10,000 people came 14 miles from Berlin into the sandy desert, called Witzleben, to see the review. The Queen was greeted there with polite "Hochs!" now and then and a few English hurrahs, but the Kronprinz was everywhere hailed with enthusiastic cheers, "Hochs!" and waving of handkerchiefs.

## THE KAISER AT GRAVELLOTTE.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY contributes to the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" for April some exceedingly interesting reminiscences of Kaiser Wilhelm, from which we take the following description of the scene at Gravelotte:

Not even in France was a fairer plain than this before it was scarred and scathed by war—grass-carpeted, flower-fringed, dotted with embowered villages. It seemed the very land of the peaceful. On this summer day the early moon paled serenely over it, and the birds were caroling, the flowers were blithe; nature had not recognized the approach of desolation. A few steps onward, and corpse after corpse turns its ghastly face upward; now and then the low moan of a dying man is heard. Our path is over rifles, swords, knapsacks, and bombs in fragments or unexploded. This is the recent battlefield of Vionville. Near the smoking ruins of that village are the Grosshauptquartiers, from which the King witnesses the battle of Gravelotte. The picture by Otto Gunther of Weimar, made at the time and on the spot, is wonderfully accurate. The central figure is the King; near him is Moltke with field-glass; beyond is Bismarck, behind Moltke is Prince Frederick Charles. On the King's right is Gen. Phil. Sheridan. Among others present was Prince Albrecht, the King's brother, who drew on my passport a little map of the arrangement of the forces. The finest looking man of

the group was Bismarck. Moltke was a slender figure surmounted with a death's-head. The King was smaller in stature than either. No words were spoken by the commanders, save when some messenger arrived with a despatch, and awaited one in return. On each such occasion Moltke presented the despatch, unread, to the King; the King touched it and asked him (Moltke) to read it. The commander-in-chief, having done so, thought for a few moments (with an appearance of awaiting the King's advice). The King would then ask Moltke what he would suggest, and he would give his suggestion, managing in the end to make it seemingly come from the King. Evidently the King had no idea of giving any direction of his own; he invariably accepted without modification what Moltke proposed; but the little artifice of making Wilhelm I. appear as the real commander was repeated whenever a command was issued. The mighty Hohenzollern was indeed pathetically childlike in his humility. His face was calm, but very sad, especially while he was watching the host flung past to the place of slaughter on his left, and next his soldiers brought back for burial on his right.

In the distance was a marvellous panorama. Before us the wide field descended gradually for a mile, then ascended for half a mile to the village of Gravelotte. At first it was a battle of artillery; the whole horizon swarmed with what at another time might seem festal balloons. But now out of a wood on our right the infantry of the First Army file out, like some enormous serpent crawling from its thicket. The growl of the mitrailleuse is heard: as we look through our glasses the rifts in the advancing army are seen; thousands of men are struggling on the ground. But the anaconda pieces himself together again, and crawls onward till his head is lost in the smoke of Gravelotte village. There it is hidden amid smoke and flame for near two hours—during which the face of Moltke is pallid to painfulness; his eye hardens like glass. Bismarck's eye follows a troop of cavalry dashing on to the fray, headed by his son. The King sits as if carved in stone. Even the horses are still. At last! It was like daybreak on those clouded faces when their army's head is seen stretching beyond Gravelotte. But another height is to be stormed. The plateau beyond the village puffs as if the hill were on fire; but the German force, marking its track with thousands of its fallen, is forever reinforced; from three sides armies advance, and the rifle pits of the French become their graves.

When the army had filtered through Gravelotte, the King and his generals dashed off in the direction of Rezonville. My comrade and I remained on the field till the last cannon sounded, till the pillars of smoke from burning houses turned to fire.

We passed that night at Gorze, in the room of Otto Gunther, from whom I bought the picture he had made. In the morning we roamed over the battle field with Bismarck, Sheridan and Archibald Forbes—the latter carrying a horse he had just bought to carry him—a horse that almost made Halstead content in having none.

The last glimpse I had of Wilhelm I. during the war was in a shanty at Rezonville, seated on an ambulance, eating fat bacon and black bread. The next time I saw him was as a triumphant Kaiser, riding into Berlin at the head of his victorious armies.

Unforgettable was the spectacle that evening at the Opera—tableaux of the Barbarossa legend, as prophecy and fulfilment. The ravens have ceased to fly; the day has arrived to break the enchanted sleep of centuries; Frederick the Red Beard comes forth to inaugurate the new Germany. He appears in guise of the King just proclaimed Kaiser at Versailles. The vast audience—selectest ever gathered—rose up with rapture before the royal box. There stood the Kaiser surrounded by his family, bowing to the excited company until he threw up his hands, and sat down overcome with emotion. So much for the Emperor who consented to reign without governing.

## SUBMARINE BOATS.

In a paper on submarine and diving boats, read before the English Institution of Naval Architects, Lieut. W. Horgaard, of the Royal Danish Navy, stated that of late the estimation in which torpedo-boats have been held has much decreased, a fact mainly due to the development of the machine gun and torpedo-boat catchers as weapons of offence, and the electric light and torpedo nets as weapons of defence against the attacks of such boats. It has become necessary, therefore, for the torpedo-boat to make the next move, and the author proposes to do this by making his boats either to dive or else to float all but submerged.

Tests are being made in Germany with what is stated to be a new type of submarine torpedo-boat, which can dive with safety to a depth of 95 ft. below the surface of the water, immersion being effected by means of two vertical screws absorbing 6 horse-power. The boat, which is 114 ft. in length, provides accommodation for three persons, and is fitted with two torpedo tubes and a machine gun.


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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From Berger-Levrault et Cie, 5 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris, we receive "La Puissance Maritime de l'Angleterre par P. C. Officier de l'Armée Française." The maritime power of England is, this author thinks, but little understood in France, and misapprehension concerning it was the chief cause of the downfall of Napoleon I. "P. C." seeks to enlighten the ignorance of his countrymen, and to consider the causes which have assured to England "la DOMINATION MARITIME DU GLOBE"—the words we quote being presented with all the impressiveness of capital letters. Eighteen maps, showing England's colonial possessions and their strategic importance, accompany the volume, which gives a most complete and intelligent presentation of the relative importance of the various seaports and ocean provinces controlled by Great Britain. It closes with tables, giving a comparison of the strength of the navies of the great European powers, from which the author draws this conclusion:

The Navy of England still stands first, but it could not maintain a struggle against a coalition in which France should unite. Italy has a great naval role to fill and possesses an armored fleet more strongly armed and of greater speed than those of England and France. Germany has a defensive naval organization, which does not pretend to control the open sea. Turkey succumbs to Russia, whose navy already has nearly entire control of the Black Sea. The French Navy holds the second rank in Europe, and its tonnage is as two to three compared with that of England. But our squadron only has four armed vessels of the latest type and actually of first class. These are: The Amiral-Duperré, the Devastation, the Courbet and the Redoutable. The Brennus and the Charles-Martel are still upon the stocks. Our cruisers are inferior to English cruisers of the class of the Leander and the Mersey, of which England has seven besides four that are in course of construction. But naval force is composed of other elements than merely instruments of combat, it consists also of its personnel and of port and seaboard defences. While our whole navy and our cruisers would find in case of a great war, but precarious resources in our laboriously constituted colonial empire, England possesses the sinews of maritime warfare in a chain of coaling stations which girdles the earth.

From the same publishers we have "Rome and Berlin, Opérations sur les cotes de la Méditerranée et de la Baltique, au Printemps de 1888 par Charles Rope, ancien officier de Marine, avec cartes, plans et croquis." This is a history of the "Battle of Dorking" order. First we have a summary study of the littoral of the three chief powers engaged in the supposed contest, between France and Denmark on one side and Germany and Italy on the other, at a date already past, March 30, 1888. Germany rejects the mediation of the King of Sweden in "l'incident de Nomeny" and the day following, March 31, the advance guard of the 15th German Army Corps occupied Frouard. An attack on Spezzia, a naval contest at Maddelena, an island in the Mediterranean to the north of Sardinia, the occupation of Civita-Vechia, and a naval battle resulting in the destruction of the *Italia*, which is run down by the *Courbet*—such are the opening incidents of the supposed gigantic contest upon land and sea, the imaginary result of which is indicated by this extract from the "conclusion" of the volume:

In the treaty of peace which will no doubt be confirmed in a few weeks, the following will probably be the principal stipulations as to Germany, France, Italy and Denmark: 1st, the payment of a war indemnity by Germany and Italy; 2d, the restitution to France of the provinces taken from her by the treaty of Frankfort, and a ratification of frontier which should give to France the crest of the Alps to the "Col de Tende"; 3d, the restitution of Schleswig to Denmark. "Victory rests with him who knows how to make use of the sea," said one of the most brilliant American generals. This maximum, paralleled by the proud device that England adopted at the beginning of this century, "the trident of Neptune is the sceptre of the world," explains in great part our success in the war which has just closed. Doubtless it was the solidity of our armies on the frontiers of the East and of the Alps which permitted us to strike at the heart of the German colossus and to carry the war to the most favorable strategic theatre of upper Italy; doubtless, it was the final intervention of Russia which precipitated the denouement of the crisis, but is it probable that this intervention would have taken place if our arms and those of Denmark had not shown themselves victorious upon the Oder, five marches from Berlin?"

D. Appleton and Co. publish a translation from the German of the "Memoirs of an Arabian Princess; an autobiography, by Emily Ruite, née princess of Oman and Zanzibar," whose portrait in native costume furnishes the frontispiece. She was one of thirty-six children born to the 75 wives of Sejid Said, Imam of Meskat and Sultan of Zanzibar and the description of her various adventures from her advent in the palace of Bet il Mtsin, with its thousand residents, to her transfer to Hamburg as the mother of a German household, is very interesting, as is also her description of oriental life. It gives a very clear idea of life at an oriental court and the position of woman in the East.

"The Proudest Flag on Earth" is the title of a new national song and march, by Messrs. O. O. Hall and J. Winchell Forbes, and published by the John Church Company, of Cincinnati. A large, colored standard adorns the title page and fills nearly all of it. The music is catchy and bright. The orchestras in the theatres and concert halls of Cincinnati are giving it prominence on their programmes. The words are easily remembered, well fitted to the music, and patriotic in tone.

(From Scribner's Magazine.)

## NAPOLEON'S WATERLOO ARMY.

THE army of Napoleon was composed entirely of veteran troops. It was also in excellent order and condition. It was a homogeneous army; all the men were Frenchmen. The troops were eager to fight, to retrieve the reputation of the French arms, to recover their lost renown. It was prepared for a desperate struggle. The Emperor, in his address to the army, dated at Avesnes, on June 14 had roused the spirits and determination of the soldiers to the highest pitch. He had reminded them that this was the anniversary of Marengo and of Friedland; he had pointed out that they were about to encounter superiors; he had told them to conquer or die. Nevertheless it is a mistake to call this army, as many writers have done, the finest which Napoleon ever took into the field. In two points, especially, this army was the equal of that, for example, which he commanded at Austerlitz. In the first place it had not the inestimable advantage of being led by those brilliant officers, then in the early prime of manhood, who had been brought to the front in the turmoil of the revolutionary struggle. Of the two who were at Waterloo, Ney and Soult, one, Soult, was performing the functions of chief of staff; Ney was the only one of the Marshals who commanded troops on that fatal field. Not that the corps commanders lacked experience or devotion. They were unquestionably excellent officers who had seen many years of faithful service. But Napoleon's earlier exploits had been to a large extent rendered practicable only by the exceptionally able men who were his own contemporaries—Massena, Lannes, Davut, Murat and the rest. Secoudly, there was in this army of 1815, and there could not but be, a certain amount of distrust, of lack of entire confidence on the part of soldiers toward their superiors, the result of the so-recent overthrow of the Empire in 1814, which had been associated in their minds with suspicions of treasonable conduct on the part of certain officers of high rank.

A LIST of English cattle companies shows that not a single joint stock venture in Western cattle or ranges paid a dividend last year, only one paid a dividend in 1886, and seven paid dividends in 1885. A company's shares which were priced at $525 in 1886 were quoted at $25 at the end of 1887, another was reduced from $587.50 to $275, another from $425 to $105, another from $435 to $50, etc., etc. The average sales of cattle in 1887 were $2 to $6.18 lower than in 1886, though the number of sales were about equal. Our English-Scotch cousins were exceedingly hilarious and buoyant a few years ago about the soft snap they had so boldly and withal so skilfully secured in their investments in Western cattle and ranches. But, in all instauces, these companies, which were peculiarly popular in "Auld Reekie," have found, without exception, that their investments in range cattle have proven to be investments in large-sized white elephants. Up to 1887 there was one company paying a dividend; but a complete list now before us shows that every one has abandoned that cheerful indulgence of joint stock companies. The debit balances of 1887 amount to about $1,500,000, and the credit balances to $18,000.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

DURING the progress of an artillery experiment at Fort Tiburina, just outside Rome, May 1, a dynamite shell exploded, and the Crown Prince of Italy was slightly wounded in both sides. Gen. Doncieux, commander of the Rome division of the army, was also slightly injured. Col. Benedictis and Col. Pastore received serious injuries, and Capts. de Lorenzo and Miedda were dangerously hurt.

THE city editor of an Augusta, Ga., paper tried a 1st of April joke upon the unsuspecting people of that inland city, which met with a success much beyond his anticipations. He printed a story of a "double decker ocean steamship" that had taken advantage of the high water to come up the river, and was then lying at a certain wharf. Hundreds of persons flocked to the wharf to see the big steamer, and not finding it there they grabbed the city editor, who was standing around watching the success of his joke, and, tying him to the end of a stout rope, lowered him into the muddy and chilly water until he was satisfied that there are some games at which two can play.

SHE (to amateur actor)—I thought your acting in the drunken scene, Mr. Chumley, one of the cleverest pieces of character work I ever saw.

Amateur Actor—Thanks, I ought to play that part well, Miss Softly, I've been drun—er—that is, you know, I studied it very carefully.

THOSE who appreciate a full, rich-flavored cigar, should give "Tansill's Punch" America's finest 5c. Cigar a trial. Sold by the box and at retail.

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## BIRTHS.

BULL.—At Yokohama, Japan, March 22, 1888, to the wife of Lieut. J. H. Bull, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

COCHRANE.—At the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., April 28 to the wife of Captain Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. Marine Corps, a daughter.

## MARRIED.

AROZARENA—TREADWELL.—On Monday, April 30, by His Grace the Archbishop of New York, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Edward A. Abbot Esq., PEDRO PABLO DE AROZARENA to GRACE S., daughter of the late Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army.

BOWEN—LINDE.—At Oshkosh, Wis., April 25, Captain E. C. BOWEN, U. S. Army, to SALLIE S. LINDE, daughter of the late Dr. C. Linde.

HOLLYDAY—TRIMBLE.—At Edgewood, Md., April 18, GEO TILGHMAN HOLLYDAY to MARIA PRESSTMAN, daughter of W. P. Trimble and granddaughter of the late Isaac R. Trimble, formerly of the 1st U. S. Artillery.

STONE—WILLIAMS.—At Christ Church, Little Rock, Ark., April 25, Lieutenant W. P. STONE, 21 U. S. Artillery, to Miss MARTHA E. WILLIAMS.

WRIGHT—DAVIS.—At the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., May 2, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON WRIGHT, Jr., to Miss KATE LOUISE DAVIS, daughter of Rear Admiral John L. Davis, U. S. Navy.

## DIED.

BROWN.—May 2, at her late residence, Staten Island BESSIE BROWN, daughter of the late Gen. Harvey Brown U. S. Army.

CROCKER.—At his home in Kankakee, Ill., April 21st, 1888, Post Chaplain GEORGE D. CROCKER, U. S. A., retired, in the 66th year of his age.

DUNSTER.—At Ann Arbor, Mich., May 4, Dr. EDWARD S. DUNSTER, A. M. M. D., formerly an assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

GODFROY.—At Fort Davis, Texas, Sunday, April 22 LOUISE GODFROY, sister of the wife of Asst. Surgeon D. M. Appel, U. S. Army.

KANE.—At West Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, CLEMENT KANE, father of Chaplain James J. Kane, U. S. Navy.

SIMPSON.—On April 16, GEORGE YOUNG, namesake of Col. S. B. M. Young, 3d Cavalry, and infant son of Chaplain G. W. and Mrs. Simpson, U. S. A., at Fort McIntosh, Tex.

TOWAR.—At Detroit, Mich., April 29, GRACE, daughter of Katie G. and Major Albert S. Towar, Paymaster, U. S. A., aged 16 months.

"Fair on the shining hills of paradise
The wee feet rest and play
In light and love alway."

WALKER.—At Evansville, Indiana, April 25, JESSE W WALKER, Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. Volunteers, brother of Lieut. G. B. Walker, 6th U. S. Infantry.

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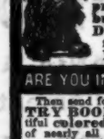
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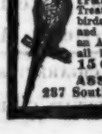
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NEW YORK, (143 3rd Ave.) Feb. 19, 1888.—After using "Warner's Safe Cure," I take pleasure in stating that I have found it the greatest remedy for the kidneys in the world. I would inform you that I followed the profession of a "Pedestrian" for upwards of twenty years and am proud to state that I retired as Champion Endurance Pedestrian of the world. I then became manager of Walking and Bicycle Matches. The severe strain told upon my kidneys. I suffered untold misery. I was induced to try "Warner's Safe Cure" and after taking six (6) bottles, I am enabled to say I am better than I have been in ten years. I will with pleasure answer any parties who may desire information.

Harry Brooks.

BROOKLYN, (458 Henry St.) Jan. 31st, 1888.—Last summer I suffered much from malaria and was recommended by a friend to try "Warner's Safe Cure" and am pleased to say it worked a most successful cure.

James J. Munoz

NEW YORK CITY, (157 W. 23rd St.) Jan. 25th, 1888.—For about 10 years, up to three years ago, I was suffering the most excruciating and unbearable pains in the left side, continually belching up wind, with a tired and languid feeling. I am a conductor on the Elevated Railway, and was when I commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure." I used to lose on an average four days every month with these horrible pains. I tried lots of doctors and lots of medicine but of no avail, until a friend came along and told me about "Warner's Safe Cure." I think I took about 18 or 20 bottles, entirely driving the pain away, relieving me of that languid feeling, giving me a better color and good appetite.

Abraham C Johnson

NEW YORK, (No. 30, East 22d St.) Feb. 3rd, 1888.—My son has been taking "Warner's Safe Cure" for two years and he seems to be entirely cured of his trouble, which the doctors pronounced at that time Bright's Disease.

M. M. Libbe

BROOKLYN, (141 Myrtle Ave.) Feb. 19, 1888.—I have been employed on the Union Ferry Co. since 1848, and enjoyed good health until I was ruptured 23 years ago. Five years ago I was cured of the rupture, and then taken with Hydrocele and was operated on by Dr. Burnham, of New York City, the last operation being performed in 1886 at 522 Pearl St., Brooklyn. Since that time I have had a gathering of water in the stomach and weakness in the kidney. Last fall I was recommended to take "Warner's Safe Cure," and since that time I have found great relief in my kidneys and stomach.

Capt John Cole

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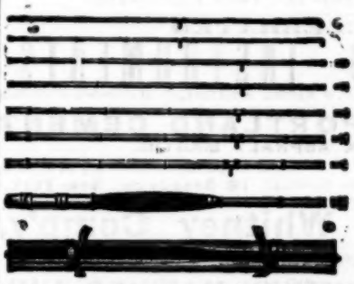
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